WEEKLY
The Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1871 IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 50

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail.........$8 00
do six months. do.........4 00
do three months. do.........2 00
Weekly Post, per year.........2 00
do in Clubs of five or over 1 50

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, *to expire with the Club;* otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule, breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $1 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for *nine months only.*

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST, will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

I WONDER WHY.

BY HOPE ARBOR.

I wonder why this world's good things
Should fall in such unequal shares;
Why some should taste of all the joys,
And others only feel the cares!
I wonder why the sunshine bright
Should fall in paths some people tread,
While others shiver in the shade
Of clouds that gather over head!

I wonder why the trees that hang
So full of luscious fruit should grow
Only where some may reach and eat,
While others faint and thirsty go!
Why should sweet flowers bloom for some,
For others only thorns be found?
And some grow rich from fruitful earth,
While others till but barren ground?

I wonder why the hearts of some
O'erflow with joy and happiness,
While others go their lonely way
Unblessed with naught of tenderness!
I wonder why the eyes of some
Should ne'er be moistened with a tear,
While others weep from morn till night
Their hearts all crushed with sorrow here!

Ah! well we may not know indeed
The ways the wherefores of each life;
But this we know—there's One who sees
And watches us through joy or strife.
Each life its mission here fulfils,
And only he may know the end;
And loving Him we can be strong
Through storms or sunshine He may send.

The Fashions.

[From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

BLACK DRESS GOODS AND STYLES.

There probably never was a season when there was such a variety in the importation of fine black goods. Among the new fall fabrics we notice a fine quality of dress de France, dross d' Arable, gros de Tours, and velours de Paris. There are French goods with silk warp and woolen weft and of the most superb shade of black. There are large importations of Thibet wool, French merino, cashmere, and all-wool Empress cloth and delaine, and in fact of all the soft fall wool goods which suit the present style of draping.

MOURNING GOODS.

After English bombazine, French serge is in favor for deep mourning. Tamise and Henrietta cloth also remain in favor. These two last mentioned cloths with French bombazine, are particularly adapted to the spring and fall months. There is no material change in prices. Tamise of fine quality, and a yard wide, is two dollars a yard. Henrietta cloth, forty inches in width, ranges from one seventy-five to three dollars a yard. The materials for lighter mourning are the same as those which are fashionably worn by all ladies.

COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

Collars for deep mourning are made of English crape. Organdy collars and ruches of white tarletan are worn at home and when crape collars are laid aside. Pretty collars for light mourning which are of white illusion take the various forms which are seen in other lace collars. Those which are pointed have narrow points overlaying each other. Collars made of footing puffed between bands of maline lace, or lace revers, and linen collars with narrow black stripe for border are also displayed Very handsome sleeves with large puffs are made of maline lace. Handkerchiefs for deep mourning have a very wide black hem, others have a narrow black stripe.

BONNETS AND VEILS.

An English crape bonnet made for deep mourning has the crape doubled plain over the frame. A trimming of narrow folds yasses around the crown, and the strings which are formed of fold of the same material fastened under the chin with a bow, also made of folds; the face trimming is a crimped puff of white tarletan. The crape veil, which is about a yard and a half in length, is finished at the bottom with a deep hem. Pretty mourning bonnets are made of black silk. These are trimmed with appropriate flowers and with jet. Made of lavender silk they are trimmed with black lace, jet, and white or lavender flowers. The ruche is white tulle.

FALL STYLE IN ROUND HATS.

The new round hats differ materially from the old styles, and as they are prettier than the bonnets we hope they will continue to be preferred. The most attractive have a high and rather broad crown with a narrow sloping brim. A very handsome model made over a frame, has the crown covered with puffs and of rich gros grain. The brim is bound with velvet of the same color and black chantilly lace, and passes through and partly overlays the puffs. The trimming is gros grain ribbon, shaped ostrich tips and bluish roses. There is six yards of ribbon used upon this hat, three or four yards of lace, and three tips; price fifty-four dollars.

◆

YOUNG men who go to see young ladies have adopted a novel method of obtaining kisses. They assert, on the authority of scientific writers, that the concussion produced by a kiss will cause the flame of a gas jet to flicker, and easily induce the damsel to experiment in the interest of science. The first kiss or two the parties watch the flame to see it flicker, but soon become so interested in the experiment as to let it flicker if it wants to.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

"Well, Kittie! how do I look? Do you think I can keep up the character I have chosen? Now, remember, if any one asks anything about me, give them to understand that I am a poor girl, a friend of yours staying with you, and following the trade of dress making for a living. There goes the bell, come Pussie."

Kattie Lenard was the only child of a worthy old farmer, who owned and lived upon a small farm in the villiage of S——, and possessed a small annuity; she was the acknowleged belle, and universally loved by all her companions. Her friend, Helen Mellville, was also an only and consequently idolized child of one of the richest men of the city of P——; courted and petted from her earliest years, both for her beauty and wealth, she was, at the age of eighteen, sickened and disgusted with the hollowness of the world and her friends; and had determined to pay a visit to her friend Kattie Lenard, and while there represent herself as a poor girl, obliged to work for her support, and endeavor to win, solely through her own good and noble qualities, a husband who would love, not her money, but—herself.

It was the morning of the grand picnic at S——, and many heart beat high with the thoughts of conquest as they stood before their mirrors, tying a favorite ribbon, or arranging a bewitching curl, with which to ensnare the village beaux. Kittie Lenard and Helen Melville were the principals connected with the picnic, and very pretty they both looked that morning, as they were busy about the little kitchen filling big baskets full of goodies for the luncheon at the grove; they were chattering merrily as they flew about after this thing and that. As Helen deposited a large cream cake in a snowy napkin, Kittie exclaimed—"Be careful of that precious cake, Helen, and keep an eye upon it till we have lunch; you don't know how glad I am that I got up early to make it; did I tell you we're to have two new beaux to-day, two very handsome young gentlemen staying at the Burtons and are going with Bob to the picnic? they are from the city too; Mr. Fred Saunders, who is worth, oh—lots of money, and Laurance Armatage, who has not a cent; try for the rich one, Helen, and—she added—you won't have to drudge over dressmaking any more"—looking at her mischievously; but their conversation was interrupted by old Mrs. Lenard, who came bustling in, crying out—

"Gracious! girls, haven't you finished packing those baskets yet; when I was a young girl we worked harder and talked less. Hurry up with you; Lulu and John and Louis are out in the big wagon waiting for you; that's it, good bye, dearies a merry time to you," and kissing them both affectionately, she accompanied them to the door, where she noted with proud satisfaction how glad her companions were to see Kitty and her friend; with a laughing "good-bye" the huge wagon creaked on its wheels and drove off with the merry party.

The grove where the picnic was to be held was a beautifully picturesque spot, bounded on one side by a small pond; it was situated about seven miles from the village, and the parties arrived there about 10 o'clock, and as they purposed remaining the whole day, they unharnessed the horses, and provided them with comfortable quarters and plenty of oats, and prepared to enjoy *themselves.* The two young men Kittie had mentioned, had driven over in their buggy, and Kittie, as a person of importance, was immediately introduced; remembering her jest to Helen, she beckoned to her, and as she made them acquainted, she whispered, "remember my advice—the 'rich one!'" but the "rich one" seemed to remain in his present quarters, stationed by *her* side, while Laurance Armatage, excusing himself, wandered off with Helen to the woods. He was decidedly the better looking, of the two young men; his dark complexion, and almost black eyes, contrasted with his companion's golden hair, deep *blue* eyes, and charmingly fair skin, and more than one eyes was turned and more than one voice heard to say, "that Helen Melville was pretty smart to get the handsomest of the two city beaux, and that they did make a mighty nice looking couple." Lunch had been unpacked, eaten, and the dishes returned to their baskets; and it drew near time for departing for home. Helen and Laurance had been thrown more or less together during the day, and she was most favorably impressed with his pleasant, gentlemanly manners and entertaining conversation, while he was more than pleased with the sweet, ladylike, and bright girl who had been his companion during a few short hours.

* * * * * * *

"You ask me if I love Laurance, Kittie? and I answer yes! very, very dearly," and Helen hid her blushing face on her friends shoulder; "and, oh! dear Kitty, I thank God that he did not take from me that wealth that I once thought such a burden, but has left it to me to do good with; for I know Laurence is very poor, though he never told me so, and won a portionless bride; and you"—"Helen! Helen," resounded through the house, "Mr. Armatage is down here and wants to see you."

Helen sprang up, and hastily smoothing her hair, and rearranging her dress, she gave Kittie a kiss, and descended to the little parlor.

He had told her last night, when he left her at the door after their moonlight walk, that it would be necessary for him to leave for the city very soon, and he wanted to know if she would be at leisure if he called to-morrow evening; was it the clinging hand shake, or piercing glance from those dark eyes, that caused the blood to mantle her cheek and dye it so bright a crimson, and her voice trembled slightly as she gave him the desired permission? It was not strange then that her heart beat quicker than usual as she turned the door knob.

Laurance was standing near the window as she entered, and moving forward he took her hand and led her to the sofa; he seated himself by her side, and still retaining her hand, that fluttered like a caged bird in his, said:

"Helen, you know I leave soon for home; dearest, will you come with me to that home and render happy forever the owner? Helen, I love you truly, dearly, and devotedly, will you be my own dear wife and love me in return?"

She drew her hand hastily away, and hid her face, as in a trembling voice she said, "Do you know that I am a poor girl, Mr. Armatage? a portionless bride?"

"Yes, darling, and love you all the same; answer me, Helen, and say I may call you mine,"

He drew her hands forcibly from her face, and impressed them in his; she raissd her sweet blue eyes to his and said,

"Yes, Laurance, I will be your wife; and I do love you, with my whole heart," and she dropped her head on his breast, while his strong arms held her fast to his throbbing heart, as he murmured "my own, my wife."

It was nearing the time for the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Melville had arrived from the city, and had freely given their consent to the marriage. Helen, happy as a bird, was busy as a bee making her wedding dress, simple white swiss, for, as she laughingly said, "that would be the last dress she would make as a professional dressmaker."

It was the night before the happy day that the pair were to be united, that, as they sat talking in the little parlor so dear to Helen for its sweet recollections, she turned to Laurence and said.

"I have something to tell you, dear, something you must know before to-morrow," (she blushed prettier at the word.)

He placed his arm around her, and drawing her to him said:

"Tell it, darling; nothing but death can separate us now:"

"Well, Laurence, I am an —*heiress!*"

If she had suddenly declared she loved him no longer and could not be his wife, he could not have been more surprised.

"*You*—an heiress! and yet you could love me, a 'poor man.'"

"Oh! Laurance, I only deceived you because I wanted to be loved for myself alone and in that way I have accomplished my desire."

The eventful day arrived, and the ceremony had been performed, the "good-byes" exchanged, and the happy couple were borne by the fleet horses to their home in the city.

Laurance noticed Helen's frequent looks of surprise at the elegant streets through which they passed, as they were to proceed direct to his house, but only smiled to himself.

The carriage drew up at one of the most elegant houses among the block of splendid mansions, lights streamed from basement to garret, a servant in livery sprang down the steps and opened the carriage door; Laurence took Helen's hand, and appearing not to notice her look of amazement, led her up the marble steps, and into a magnificently furnished apartment; an elderly lady, elegantly attired in black velvet, rose as they entered, and Laurance said:

"Mother my wife, your daughter."

She embraced her affectionately, and Laurence, taking Helen's hand led her to a seat, and kneeling before her said,

"Dearest let me on my knees plead for pardon. I, too, am wealthy; I like you, was tired of the worship paid my money, and wanted, darling, to be loved for myself alone; when I saw your sweet face I made up my mind to win you, and rescue you from a life of toil; alas! you, too, were rich; forgive me my deceit, my wife, and though nothing can make us happier, we may, by the aid of money be enabled to render others so."

◆

A Courageous and Persistent Kansas Girl.

The Topeka (Kansas) Record of the 6th inst., narrates the following, which goes to show that the Kansas girl alluded to has pluck and perseverance, if not discretion:

"As a gentleman was coming into town the other day on the Wakarusa road, he noticed a young girl mounted on a pony. Pretty soon the pony began to display a bad temper, and very shortly afterward threw the girl, who turned a somersault in the air and struck on her head in the road with terrific force. The gentleman got out of his buggy and went to her assistance. He found she had got a bad fall, and had a cut across her forehead. He advised her to abandon pony riding for the present, but she wiped the blood from her face, and insisted on mounting her fractious steed again. Anxious for her safety, her friend watched for future developments, and in a few minutes she was hurled over the pony's head, and this time struck with such force it seemed as if she must have broken every bone in her body. The pony took the opportunity to gallop off She was again helped to her feet, half stunned and covered with dust, and urged to abandon riding such a fractious brute; but clutching her riding whip, she started off in pursuit of the pony, evidently determined to ride him, or get her neck broken in the attempt. She was apparently about sixteen years of age.

◆

New York Fashions.

A correspondent says:

Browns and purples are to be *en regle* for street wear during the coming season, and in the former half a dozen shades offer themselves, including the rich Van Dyke, clove, noyer, London, and russet. In purple, especially becoming to brunettes, we have flamme de Vesure, nacarat, Humboldt, and the shades merging into wine color. For evening wear the new silks appear in pale tints of blue, pink, and green, also saumon gris, trying to any but a perfect complexion. Full waists and plaited skirts are among the things that were, for everything is gored and tied back to make the skirt as plain as possible. The underskirt is made without even the smallest lurking fold, and the Marguerite Polonaise; the last novelty, is looped some distance below the tightfitting waist. Loopings at the side are very full, but the backs of the dresses are half basques. so that over the paanier there is no fullness. Cretonne polonaises are becoming popular, and these are looped with black velvet bows. Thibets, for autumn suits, are very pretty, being found in quiet shades of Russian gray, cyprus green, and the new Van Dyke brown. Black silks continues to hold its own, and cloths are also pushing into favor. The season has not fairly opened yet, but from present indications prices are reasonable, and if the buyer has merely average taste and discrimination, pretty costumes are within the reach of the most modest income.

◆

AN exuberant New Orleans bridegroom recently applied to an officer of an artillery company to fire a salute in celebration of his nuptials

THE RIVER.

A little child, as the morning fair,
Whose glittering waves of golden hair
Gleamed in the sunshine's quiver;
Gathering wreaths of the woodbine spray,
Gathering cowslip and colt's foot gay,
Flinging them out to float away,
Down the river.

A girl, who lingered as if to see
The May flowers dancing merrily
By the banks where the willows shiver;
Yet saw but the love-light in pleading eyes,
And heard but the music of low replies,
As she sat, in the glow of the noonday skies,
By the river.

A woman, pausing as if to note
The great white lilies serenely float
In the sunset's crimson quiver,
O'er whose face flashed a sudden gleam,
As she heard the changeless voice of the stream,
And thought how she dreamed her first love dream
By the river.

A lonely mourner, who lingered late
Tho' the grave was closed, the turf lay straight,
And earth was earth's forever;
Out from the church yard path she passed,
And stood where the dead had loitered last,
While the cresent moon her radiance cast
On the river.

And ever and aye, with the self-same song,
The mighty waters rolled along
'Twixt the banks where the willows shiver;
Through childhood's laugh and girlhood's sigh,
While life drags on and old men die,
To the ocean whose name is Eternity,
Rolls the river.

◆

The Ringing Rocks of Pennsylvania.

One of the most interesting and curious places in Eastern Pennsylvania is the locality known as "The Ringing Rocks," or more popularly "The Ringing Hill," situated about three miles east of Pottstown, Montgomery county.

That which has given rise to this name is a huge mass of dark colored stones, varying in weight from a few pounds to many tons, situated upon the brow of a high and extensive hill, covered with cedars and oaks.

The peculiarity of these rocks is that upon being struck with a hammer or stone they ring with such a clear and prolonged sound that the curiosity and interest of the most indifferent visitor is immediately aroused. One sends forth a sound like that produced by a stroke upon an anvil; another one that resembles a clear, sounding bell; another the prolonged ring of a dinner glass; still another the heavier and duller sound of a tinsmith's hammer, while some ring out but little or none at all. It is no difficult matter to find several stones giving sounds that will perfectly chord with each other, and a musician might stand among them, and by striking different tones, probably play an air upon them.

These stones are far heavier than ordinary ones, iron, no doubt, entering largely into their composition; and it has been imagined that a short distance under this vast pile, a hollow place exists.

On some of the large flat ones curious marks are observed. Some bear the impression of horses' hoofs, which appear to have sunk in several inches; one, several marks shaded like hearts; and another, a mark that would lead us to suppose that some animal had struck its claws upon it before it had hardened, and slipped back for want of hold.

A peculiar fact is that the rocks scattered thickly amoung the surrounding cedars and oaks, and in large piles on adjacent hills, do not possess this ringing property, nor do they differ in weight and appearance from ordinary ones.

The traces of frequent visits to these rocks can be seen upon them, proving that they are widely known. The edges of some of the best ringing ones have been much broken by visitors, who wished to secure pieces as curiosities, and many bear the initials of the "would-be-knowns," while here and there we are informed by some energetic advertiser as to the virtues of some patent medicine, or the place to get good and cheap groceries.

◆

German Watering Places—The Effects of the War.

An English paper says:

Hombourg is full, and the tables are doing a handsome business, but the Terrace lacks the brilliancy of former years. It is soberly cheerful; it is in the highest degree respectable; it is, so to speak, the home of the virtuous—a sort of matrimonial forcing-house, but it is not so amusing a lounge as in was in the days when Paris populated it with *cocottes* and *cocodettes,* clad in the rainbow, ready with the *mot pour rire,* and prodigal of everybody's money. Not a sylph from the Bois, not a "Bebe" nor a "jockey," is to be found within the precints of the Kursaal or its pretty grounds; the German ladies are quiet even to dowdiness in the ornament of their robust charms; and even our own lioness appear to be cowed into comparative tameness by the atmosphere of homelinesses and economy that surrounds them. Neutral colors and *robes montantes* are the order of the day—none of your bright tints and square-cut bodies that catch the eye and appeal to the imagination. Throughout that part of Germany which I have just traversed the chignon has disappeared from the face of the land, or rather from the heads of its female inhabitants. Two years ago every dame and damsel, from the Frau Professorin to pretty Gretchen in the bonnet-shop, wore a hydrocephalous lump; now they have returned to the good old German fashion of platting the hair into silken braids, and coiling it up deftly at the back of the head.

◆

Stealing a Ride.

Four little Poughkeepsie boys recently took a dangerous railroad ride. An extra locomotive on the Hudson River road had stopped there a few minutes, and supposing it a switch engine employed at the depot, they jumped on the rear of the tender. Three sat on the guard, only six inches wide, and the other got astride the bumper. Soon after the engine started it was running forty miles an hour. The boys were terribly shaken. They could not be seen from the engine; the dust and smoke concealed them from the flagman they passed, and their cries were drowned by the noise. A man at Poughkeepsie suspected trouble, and the engine was stopped by telegraph at New Hamburg. The boy who was astride of the link was unable to walk when taken off, his legs being awfully chafed. The hands of the other boys were blistered terribly, and the blood oozed out from under their finger nails, so tightly had they grasped the woodwork of the tender. They were nearly exhausted, and a short distance more would have killed them.

RURAL ECONOMY.

SELECTING SEED.

All improvements in seed have been the result of selection. The best seed selected for use has yielded an improved product, and the project again and again repeated has finally resulted in securing the plant, root, or grain desired. Corn has been much improved by a course of selection, but farmers who have most at stake in this matter are too careless to carry out experiments to a final result. Now, if a seed could be secured that would produce with certainty two ears of corn to each stalk, our corn crop would be vastly increased, and it is pretty certain that if, for a succession of years, no corn were planted but that which produced two ears to a stalk, the peculiarity would become fixed, and a corn having this as a distinguishing characteristic would become an established variety. What we need is that farmers should be careful to select their seed ears while the corn is standing, that they may be sure that the ears selected are perfect in shape and filling out, early in ripening, and grow double. An improvement of ten per cent. only in the corn crop, from judicious selection of seed, would add a value of fifty millions of dollars to the agricultural income of the country, and this is no mean item.

WHEN TO TURN IN CLOVER.

In the regions where green crops are turned under for manure, there is a diversity of practice. Some plow when the crop is in its most succulent state. The rule for clover is, when the heads are about half turned brown. The reason offered for this practice is, that the bulk of the crop is then the greatest, and undergoes the most rapid decomposition in the soil. Others do plow in clover until late in the Fall and after it has been pastured. The reasons given for this practice are: First—That turning in the clover green makes the soil sour, and has a tendency to produce sorrel. Second—It has a bad influence on subsequent crops. Third—In waiting until Fall, you have the advantage of pasturing, and if the cattle are kept upon the pasture during Summer, as they should be, everything the field produces is returned to it. Fourth—More carbonaceous matter is returned to the soil. What you lose in tops, you gain in the roots of the clover, which have four or five months longer to grow. Fifth—Better crops follow. Some of the best farmers in Pennsylvania follow this method altogether. Others still wait until the following Spring, and turn in the clover just as it begins to grow.

FALL PLOWING.

There is no more important work on the farm than the fall preparation of the soil for the spring crops. Nor is there a better time to secure that attention from the energetic farmer, necessary to secure its being well done.

The farmer receives many advantages from the performance of this important fall work, and there is no work which will pay better to be well done, for the reason that this is a season of comparative leisure, when there is little else to divert the attention of the farmer.

Each furrow-lice should be turned up of a uniform width and death. Nothing short of this will admit of an even surface for seedbed.

The ground is usually dry in the fall, as it always should be when plowed. If so dry as to break up cloddy, all the better, as it is less liable to run together from the effects of heavy rains, and become baked in this condition.

If the weeds are of such a height as not to be completely turned under, a chain attached—one end to the end of the doubletree, the other to the plow beam—will complete the work.

Plowing should be done before the seeds ripen on noxious weeds, or at least before they become so dry as to prevent their thorough decomposition before the maturing of the succeeding crop.

If the advice of Mr. Greeley, to "plow deep," is followed, be sure it is done in the Fall, that the new soil may be percolated by the fertilizing influences of the rain and atmosphere containing the gases, etc., and that it may again assume that degree of fineness necessary to the growth of plants. If the peculiarities of the soil are well understood, and the decisions in the matter are from actual experience, this programme may be changed to suit the soil, as the great variety of soils requires a great variety of treatments.

These remarks apply to the lighter soils, as are usually found on the prairies. Some soils are benefitted by turning up the subsoil to the depth of from twelve to fifteen inches, while others are really injured by this process Our experience is that a shallow soil cannot be made deep by a single plowing, but that it must be done gradually, by underdraining if necessary, clovering, manuring and a high state of cultivation.

Plowing done in the fall should be done better, if possible, than when done in the spring, else a perfect seed-bed cannot be formed without plowing again in the spring, which is not generally a good plan in light soils, such as are found on the broad prairies of the West. Much, however, depends on the seasons; extremely wet ones requiring land to be more frequently plowed. On the other hand, in dry seasons, clay soils will require being plowed oftener; even a summer fallow is a great advantage for some crops.—Western Rural.

ROOT CROPS.

The great objection among farmers to raising root crops is the great danger of the destruction of the young plants by weeds. There is no remedy, that we can see, but in greater care to clean the ground by thorough fallowing, and thoroughly rotting the manure, which must be well incorporated in the soil by at least three plowings and harrowings. This will permit the weeds to start and be plowed under, and torn up and rooted out by the harrow. In fine, rich soil thus produced, the seed will germinate quickly, and get ahead of the weeds that remain. A well-grown root crop is the most valuable, and will carry the most stock per acre.

◆

FASHIONABLE boot makers can't always cure ladies boots if they are bad; but they heel them.

AUTUMN WOODS.

Ere in the Northern gale
The summer tresses of the trees are gone,
The woods of Autumn, all around our vale,
Have put their glory on.

The mountains that enfold
In their wide sweep, the colored landscape round,
Seem groups of giant kings in purple and in gold,
That guard enchanted ground.

Oh, Autumn, why so soon
Depart the hues that make the forest glad,
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave the wild and sad?

Ah! 'twere a lot too blest
Forever in thy colored shades to stray,
Amid the kisses of the soft southwest,
To roam and dream for aye.

And leave the vain, low strife
That makes men mad; the tug for wealth and power;
The passions and the cares that wither life
And waste the little hour.

◆

VARIETIES.

DUBUQUE has "cotton" weddings, at which the guests wear sheets and pillow-cases.

A VETERAN observer of church practice says, "Good listening make good preaching.

CALIFORNIA is shipping pears to eastern markets by the car load, and the growers are realizing handsome profits.

A SANANNAH man was cured or rheumatism by the active movements he made to get out of the way of a mad steer.

THE little ladies will be interested in knowing that a patent has just been issued in Washington for creeping dolls.

THE milk dealers of Providence have fixed on seven cents a quart as the wholesale price of their commodity, which frightens consumers out of their seven senses.

THE woman who dared belongs to Minneapolis. She traveled in male clothing from her home to Chicago in search of a truant husband, and actually caught him before he had secured a divorce.

A MAN in Zanesville, Ohio, who has buried three wives. has their photographs in a group, within which his own picture is the centre figure, and underneath is this touching inscription. "The Lord will provide."

A DREADFUL punishment for cruelty to dumb animals is reported in Buffalo. A little boy tried to shoot a cat which had taken refuge under a bed. He did not kill the cat, but he set fire to the bed and burned his father's house down.

THE Princess Louise is making herself popular at her Highland home. At a tenantry ball recently she was the partner of a farmer and went "down the middle" between a hundred couples in a contra-dance.

A FARMER of Grundy county, Iowa, was short of help the other day, and his wife came forward, took a fork, mounted a stack of barley, and pitched the whole stack over to the machine—a distance of fifteen feet—in forty-seven minutes, the stack yielding 132 bushels of barley.

It is related of a member of the Boston bar, that once meeting, in the dog-days, the estimable son of a father of rather equivocal reputation, in an absent-minded moment he amazed him by inquiring how the old gentleman stood the heat. The old gentleman had been dead two months.

A LOCAL journal states that in a town upon the Hudson there has been discovered a young ladies' society having for its motto, "Flirt on, flirt ever." An editor's daughter was the ringleader, and in denouncing the affair the editor spared not his erring child in his devotion to truth and commen sense.

A MRS. SAFELY, of Missouri, will be 100 years of age on the 17th of November next, and the family feel a trifle anxious that the old lady's birthday shall be properly celebrated. Her descendants to the fourth generation numbered at the last event only ninety-seven, but is "safely" reckoned that the appropriate number will be present at the appointed day.

"AN OLD BEAU" writes to say that young ladies returning from the watering places this season have a careworn look; disappointment seems written in their faces; they move about as though weary and jaded; their appetite is bad; their eyes are heavy; their steps lag, and altogether they give one the impression of having labored very hard to accomplish something and utterly failed to do it.

A CURIOUS observer in St. Louis has made a discovery that men and boys invariably run the heels of their boots and shoes over outwardly, while women and girls always run theirs over inwardly. Out of 147 men and boys that passed the observer at a given point, this fact was true in every instance; out of 67 women that passed, it was true in every instance but one.

IT is said by the intimate friends of the late Paul de Kock, the novelist, that his death was caused by grief, because of the destruction, during the war, of his elegant house at Roumainville. This house was a marvel of beauty, and contained a fine theatre, and was filled with some of the finest works of art. Paul de Kock died without ever having received any decoration from any of the many Governments of France under which he lived.

IOWA sent to the late war eight hundred and eighty-nine Smiths, two Smyths, one Smythe, two Schmidts, two Schmitz, two Schmiths, seventeen Shmidts, one Schmidt, one Smitz—total, nine hundred and seventeen. Among those there were thirty-four John Smiths, and sixty-two John Smiths with a middle name, and one John Smitz—total, ninety-seven, The Smiths would have made a large regiment of infantry, and the Johns with and without a middle a full company.

IT was all about guessing the weight of a steer that two gentlemen—one a Texas, and the other an Arkansas traveler—disagreed the other day. It isn't easy to give a positive estimate, with only a casual glance of the eye to rely upon, and so the Arkansan said. His Texas friend was very decided, however. Pulling out a revolver, he cocked it, run the muzzle six inches down the throat of the Arkansas man, put his finger on the trigger, and asked him if he didn't think the steer weighed thirteen hundred. The Arkansas man said, under the circumstances, and rather than quarrel with an old friend on such a trifle, he thought it did.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1871.

ERRETT has been telegraphed to to visit this city at once and endeavor to pacify the Germans. Better come before it is too late.

THE leading Germans of this city have placed in nomination a ticket composed of Democrats and Republicans, which they propose supporting. DILWORTH is not on it.

DEMOCRATS remember that you cannot vote if your name is omitted from the Registry. See to it at once. It costs nothing to get your name recorded among the list of voters.

HODGE, the thieving paymaster like GRANT, is fond of fast horses and owns; at least, he has possession of several. If he is smart he will hand them over to his friend, the President. This advice is gratis.

THE Philadelphia *Post*, Rad., says it is not "an apologist for the thief EVANS and his confederates," but on the contrary it denounced them. We are right glad of this as the *Post* will have one sin less to answer for.

WE hasten to record another Radical victory! The Democrats have elected MR. GALLAGHAS to Congress from New Mexico by about five hundred majority. Two years ago the Radical majority was 1821. Democratic gain, 2,300.

IT is given out that Commissioner DOUGLASS, of the Internal Revenue, himself a registered defaulter, is to proceed in the prosecution of the Internal Revenue thieves who stole over twenty millions from the government. We don't believe a word of it.

HODGE, CHORPPENNING, BAILEY, EVANS, WHITTAKER, NORTON, and all the thieving Revenue Collectors who have stolen over twenty-five millions of dollars are Radicals. Not a single Democrat among them. Who says GRANT and the Republican party are not responsible?

AND still another friend of President GRANT "defaults." This time it is a paymaster, Major JOHN L. HODGE. It don't amount to much, however; only half a million, two hundred thousand dollars more than the EVANS steal. Next!

AND now the Temperance men of Dauphin county have nominated a full ticket upon which is a colored preacher, Rev. J. C. CARTER for Auditor. The true Temperance men throughout the State spurn PENNEL COOMBE and the EVANS fraud.

AS President GRANT is a regular subscriber to, and reader of THE POST, no doubt the very first thing he will ask for this morning will be a copy of his favorite journal. He will of course be delighted with the extracts on our third page from the speech of his friend, Hon. CARL SCHURZ and others.

WHEN we asked the *Gazette* why th Republican party failed to name a German for any of the offices in the State, county or city, it pertly replied, the party don't know anything about Germans, it has to deal only with Americans. The Germans seem determined to let them elect the same ticket, as they have a ticket of their own this time.

THE friends of the President continue to steal all they can get their hands on. Now we have another defalcation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the New York Postoffice. Well these poor fellows, think no doubt, that so long as they give presents to the President, they have a right to steal and that he will protect them or pardon them if convicted.

AND now the Temperance men of Beaver county have placed a ticket in the field headed with JAMES H. FIFE for the Assembly. So far as heard from they have made nominations in some twelve counties. Sincere temperance men pay no attention to office seeking demagogues like PENNEL COOMBE. They prefer doing right to voting wrong.

THE attempt of the *Gazette* to ridicule the German movement will, we predict, be followed with whining appeals to remain loyal, crush copper-headism, squelch repudiation, together with a promise that the next Radical ticket in this county shall be composed exclusively of Germans if necessary. They will promise anything to get the German vote.

DEMOCRATIC journalism in Pennsylvania has always been distinguished for its fairness and freedom from personalities. Their canvass this fall is no exception to the general rule. Seldom have they been more dignified or so careful to refrain from personal attacks.—*Forney's Press.*

Now we regret exceedingly that we cannot say as much for our Radical neighbors. But how can we, when we write fine pieces one day and the next are denounced as "liars"—"incarnate fiends"—"monsters"—"raving lunatics" etc and., that too by journals who proclaim that their party embodies all the intelligence morality and decency in the community?

THE EVANS defalcation does not enter Republican politics.

GRANT'S CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

GRANT'S Civil Service Reform reminds one very forcibly of SHAKESPEARE'S comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing." The main difference between the two is, that SHAKESPEARE'S production is the legitimate article, while GRANT'S belongs to the very lowest order of the purely sensatioal. GRANT, however, like LEONATO insists—

> I pray thee, cease thy counsel,
> Which falls into mine ears as profitless
> As water in a sieve; give not me counsel.

As SHAKESPEARE'S hero thought of Patience, so thinks President GRANT of Civil Service Reform, and his subordinates and assistants in the sensational business are practicing it. It will be remembered that D. C. Cox was appointed by the President upon the Commission to devise ways and means to bring about a reform in the public service.

One would naturally think that if Mr. Cox was really in earnest in laboring for reform he would manage to make his acts conform with his professions. The manner in which he does this we shall proceed to show. He is a member of the Ohio Radical Committee, and was appointed by that body to superintend the collection of contributions from the clerks in the Interior Department—that is to say, each clerk was taxed so much to defray the Radical campaign expenses in Ohio, and must either "slap up" or lose his position. Mr. Cox addressed to each of the clerks the following circular:

"SIR: having been designated to receive such contributions as the clerks of this department may see fit to make towards defraying the expenses of the Republican campaign in Ohio. This is to notify you that I am now ready and shall be pleased to receive and receipt your contribution for the purpose named.

This is Mr. Cox's idea of Civil Service Reform—it is GRANT'S idea—it is the idea of every leading Radical. The various Departments of the government are turned into a vast complex machine for peculation and plunder, where millions, if necessary, can be raised to corrupt elections and prevent a free expression of the will of the people.

SOUND TALK.

The speech of Hon. W. S. GROSBECK at Steubenville, on Monday evening last, should satisfy the most obstinate Democrat, who has hitherto refused to accept the new amendments to the Constitution. We take no account of the TOOMBS and STEPHENSschool, who refuse to abide by anything but their own opinions, who had great influence in getting us into difficulty, but were powerless in getting us out. Their days of leadership has passed as effectually, as certainly as that of JEFF. DAVIS. This fact is as well settled at the South as in the North. The Democracy in this State in view of the great importance of success at this time, will not be diverted by issues having no relation to the election of State offices. If there are any, calling themselves Democrats, who seek to embarrass the election of the Democratic Candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, by the discussion of matters settled by the late State Convention, they must be treated as malcontents and bolters. The Democratic organization must not be imperrilled, by those who set themselves up in opposition to the accepted principles and practices of the party, however important they may think themselves.

Mr. GROSBECK treats the whole question with a grasp and clearness which befits a statesman, and his treatment of the new departure as it is termed, ought to satisfy any man who is unwilling to surrender his faith, or means to vote the Democratic ticket.

THE GERMAN REFORM TICKET.

Following is the ticket adopted by our German fellow-citizens at Turner Hall, on Wednesday evening, and to which reference was made in our issue of yesterday:

Auditor General—Gen. Wm. McCandless.
Surveyor General—Robt. B. Beath.
State Senators—Robert M. Gibson, John Murray, Sr.
Assembly—(First District) James Irvin; (Second District) Robert Liddell; (Third District) August Hartje, Alex. Miller, J. W. Ballentine, John Gilfillan, Peter Haberman.
Controller—Henry Warner.
Treasurer—Samuel Kilgore.
District Attorney—T. M. Bayne.
Assistant District Attoroney—Alfred Kerr.
Commissioners—Jacob Stuckrath, 3 years; James McGunnigle, 1 year.

It will be noted that the ticket is made up from the Radical and Democratic tickets, State and county. It begins to look as if the Germans were determined to assert and maintain their rights and not submit any longer to the dictation of a pack of Know-Nothing leaders, who refused to nominate men simply because they are Germans.

THE SMALL-POX.

Inasmuch as the most preposterous reports concerning this disease have gone abroad from this city, we deem it our duty to contradict the many mistatements that are being circulated in various sections. The disease is not now nor has it been anything approaching an epidemic.

It is true that for some time past there were more cases of this disease than is usually the case in cities the size of Pittsburgh, and that was all. At present there is about as much danger of visitors and country merchants contracting the small-pox by coming to this city as there would be in going to a country village were there was a case of it a year ago.

The entire business part of the city is as free from the small-pox as the business portion of any city in the land. Where cases do exist they are in that part of the city where people from abroad would neither care to or be likely to go.

THE attempt made by the wily Radical managers of this State to infuse enthusiasm into the Radical ranks, in Western Pennsylvania, by trotting President GRANT around like a show ox, will prove a sorry failure. The less the people see of the Presidential smoke stack, and the less they hear of him, and his strange way of administering the government, the more they will respect him and the party that put him in the Executive Mansion.

The dodge was perhaps a shrewed one, but the fruits of it will not pay for the powder burnt in the maneuver. Here in the western part of the State the people begin to understand the tricks of the Radical Ring, and are deserting the besmirched standard of Radicalism. It is to reclaim the backsliders that GRANT is brought out here at this partcular juncture. One and two years ago, the Radical leaders were panic stricken by the sudden defection in their camp in the West.

We all remember that two years ago the illustrious Gift Taker hovered for a time in Western Pennsylvania. He was smelling the battle of Wall street afar off at that time, and communicating with his pious brother-in-law, the saintly and martyred ABEL R. CORBIN, concerning gold speculations. What was the result? An avalanche of indignation swept this region round about, and Governor GEARY went out of the Banner county of the Union with a beggarly four thousand five hundred majority two weeks after. A click of the telegraph told them how it was in Philadelphia, and a huge fraud was cooked up in that city, and Hon. ASA PACKER was counted out of the gubernatorial election.

We say: Hail to the Chief Gift Taker of the land! Welcome to the field of his labors of two years ago! Western Pennsylvania will look after Philadelphia this year. His gold bubbles and his golden bubbles will burst more hopelessly in 1871, than they did in 1869. With GRANT in the West and the colonists that are being introduced into the Philadelphia Navy Yard by his sanction, and by running bogus newspapers, Mr. RUSSELL ERRETT expects to save Pennsylvania. But he is mistaken. GRANT'S officeholder who is away from his post of duty, concocting his schemes will have the melancholy satisfactions of seeing all his calculations go to "DAVY JONES' locker."

THE oil region was enlivened by the visitation of a live President, recently. Banners and bands of music, festoons of laurel and words of eloquence were lavished with a prodigality which indicated warmth and sincerity; but not a wreath of evergreen, not a note of music, not even a poor twenty cent boquet for the President of the United States on his arrival in this loyal city and banner county. He was not in the city twenty minutes until he was bored by two applications for pardons which he refused. Taken all together the Republicans of this city ought to be ashamed of themselves.

THE nomination of the Hon. JOEL PARKER, on Wednesday, by the Democracy of New Jersey, makes a Democratic success in that State a fixed fact. Aside from the fact that WALSH, the Radical candidate, is personally very unpopular, he is accused by his own party with having purchased the nomination. Mr. PARKER is a very popular gentleman, and will command a large vote outside of his own party organization. There is no man in New Jersey better fitted for the position of Governor than Mr. PARKER.

SOME of the Radical candidates who are not on the German Reform Ticket, and some of their committee men are endeavoring to get those who have been put on the German ticket to decline the use of their names, and threats are indulged in to the effect that they will be cut by the ring if they remain on that ticket. Well, if they decline, the Germans should adopt the entire Democratic ticket, and thus teach these Know-Nothing fanatics, who refused to nominate men because they are Germans, how to respect them. They have the power if they will only use it.

THE *Gazette*, in an article on Saturday, defends the land-grabbing of Congress, whereby the laboring men of the country were robbed of 300,000,000 acres of land to enrich gigantic corporations. How long since was it that the Radical party, for the purpose of catching votes, resolved that this land-grabbing must cease? Is the Radical party now preparing to steal the last foot of public land? It would seem so, when Radical organs begin to defend the great scheme of plunder.

GOV. GEARY, on Saturday evening, signed a pardon releasing ex-Commissioner WM. H. M'GEE from further imprisonment, but not of the fine of two thousand dollars. This action of the Governor will meet the hearty approval of all who are familiar with the case and Mr. M'GEE'S present situation. In addition to the certificates of a number of our leading physicians, Mr. JOSEPH DILWORTH, one of the present Commissioners, was among those who signed the petition.

THE latest departure with the old *Gazette* is to copy articles from Republican newspapers abusing Democrats, and credit them to Democratic papers. This deceives nobody.

CONSCIENCE SMITTEN.

In our edition of yesterday morning we published the "confession" of Major J. LEDYARD HODGE, a paymaster in the Army, in which he declares that he has embezzled more than $450,000—how much more is not known—and that he is sorry for it!

By the date of Major HODGE'S letter it appears that he chose the Sunday to unburden his soul, no doubt feeling that this blessed occasion was an *apropos* in which to cast aside the cares of the world and throw himself into the tender arms of the party if great moral ideas. "I have been in a hell on earth," solemnly remarks the conscience smitten Major' "for years, and the alternations of hope and fear, I have gone through, and the constant care to avoid detection were becoming too strong." Inasmuch as Major HODGE has been in Washington the most of the time "for years," his definition of the Radical Capital, if not elegant, is at least expressive.

"The hell on earth" and "the alternations of hope and fear," &c., according to the Major's statement, were becoming "too strong" for him, and, therefore, he must out with the truth. We should not be surprised, however, if the real secret of the matter lay in the fact that he could not lay his hands on any more money belonging to the government with which to alternate "between hope and fear," in his favorite resort—Wall street.

The stupendous effrontry of this scoundrel almost exceeds human comprehension—certainly the comprehension of honest men. He says that he expects to be punished for his crimes and prays the executioners of the law to be merciful. Two receivers of stolen goods in Washington, he says are innocent of guilty knowledge, and he trusts that their share of the booty will not be disturbed. Magnanimous thief? He deposits his ill-gotten gains with "innocent" confederates to make them secure against a rainy day.

But this gush of "honor" which is said to obtain among thieves, flickers and dies out in another quarter. There is a house in New York which had a guilty knowledge, and the honest Major wants them brought up standing because "they knew it was public money." This is merely adding infamy to dishonor. Did not Major HODGE know it was "public money" that he was casting into the ravenous jaws of the Wall street Tiger? Did he not know that he was leading the foremost files of crime when began using the public funds? We have no excuses for these New York gamblers, but while Paymaster HODGE acted the part of an honest man, they could not use him as a tool to despoil the public Treasury. It was he who invited his compatriots in New York to assist him in robbing the public coffers, and it is dishonorable in the last degree for him to attempt to shift the responsibility from his shoulders to theirs.

There was no actual temptation for him to become a thief and a scoundrel, but he went into the central gambling hell of the metropolis and bid for prostitutes to assist him in his infamous designs. Is it strange that he found them when he had millions at his command with which to corrupt and lead men astray? There is no shifting of the responsibility by Major HODGE upon the accessories after the fact of his crime. He knew he was committing a criminal act when he diverted the public monies from their legitimate channel, and if there are any excuses to be made at all, they should be made in favor of the men whom he involved in his villainies.

But this is only a page in the endless volume of corruptions that makes the atmosphere of Washington as rank us the exhalations of the Styx. The book is opened now and then by the irresistible force of circumstances, but the Radical leaders close it as soon as possible, least the perusal of an entire chapter should wake a cyclone of indignation that would raze their monuments of corruption to the ground and blow them to the uttermost ends of the earth. We have heard about all that we will ever hear of this systematic act of plunder, until the present party and administration are turned out of power.

Will any man say that the Treasury had not a knowledge—yea, a guilty knowledge of this theft? No man who looks at the circumstances of the case will venture upon a denial. The accounting and disbursing officers must have known that he was in arrears and their accounts with Secretary BOUTWELL could not have left him in the dark as to the true state of the case. But Major HODGE is only one of a thousand who are thus using the Treasury for the basest of mercenary purposes, and whose operations are covered up by Washington officials, who no doubt share in the general divisions of the spoils.

THE stupid old *Gazette* still insists that the next legislature elects a United States Senator and appeals to the malcontents that the loss of one Radical member in the House may be the means of electing a Democrat to that position. No matter which party has a majority next session, it makes no difference so far as the Senator is concerned, as the election does not take place until 1873. The attempts of the Radical press to make their readers believe that the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Mr. WALLACE, is giving all his attention to the legislative districts so as he can go to the Senate are equally stupid. Better try something else to pacify the Germans and the Temperance men.

SOUND PLATFORM.

The following is a portion of the platform of the Democracy of New Jersey:

That the Democratic party recognize the laboring element of the country as the true source of national wealth and strength, between which and capital no antagonism can exist so long as the rights and dignity of labor are properly recognized; and there is no duty the party owes to the country or to itself superior to the full protection of the laboring interests.

That denouncing all conspiracies against law and good order, North or South, we protest against the extraordinary grant of military power given by the late Congress to the President, and declare the same to be most dangerous in precedent and unnecessary in fact.

That the Democratic party in the present, as in the past, recognize the Constitution and the amendments thereto as the organic law of the country, and not as open political questions of the day.

We believe that the government of the United States is, as it ought to be, a government of limited powers; that these powers are prescribed and enumerated in the Constitution of the United States, which government is founded upon its adoption by the people, and creating direct relations between it and all its subjects. It is not a supreme, unlimited, imperial, consolidated government; but it has its distinct and recognized sphere of action already ample; the government of the separate States have their distinct and recognized sphere of action; and it is to the last degree important to the preservation of local independence, to the universal diffusion of political vitality to the prevension of military despotism, to the secuity of the individual rights, and the perperuity of our institutions, that these separate spheres of action should be kept forever distinct and inviolable.

THE following is the ticket nominated on Tuesday by the Temperanec men of Dauphin county:

Associate Judges—R. F. Kelker, Harrisburg; Olden Chester, of Williamstown.
Assembly—Judge Landis, of Halifax; W. S. Shaffer, Harrisburg, and Jno. Shuler, of Perry.
District Attorney—J. Wesley Awl, of Harrisburg.
County Treasurer—Alfred Dowden, Millersburg.
County Commissioner—Daniel Leedy, of Swatara township.
Director of the Poor—D. T. Wilson, Harrisburg.
Auditor—Rev. J. C. Carter (colored), Harrisburg.

A platform was adopted in which is the following:

Resolved, That this convention heartily endorses the nomination of Barr Spangler as candidate for auditor general and E. H. Wheeler for surveyor general, made by the convention held in this city on the 9th of August last.

A ratification meeting was held in the Court House in Harrisburg the same evening which was largely attended.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says it is understood that the President is willing to make peace with Senator SUMNER. According to the usual custom of that body, the Senate will, on reassembling in December, remodel its committees and elect them in open session. In the Republican caucus to be held for that purpose Mr. CAMERON will decline to serve any longer as chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, and move that Mr. SUMNER be restored to his old position. Mr. CAMERON has always very properly doubted the propriety of the change made last spring. The only doubt thrown over this story is the impression it leaves that the President has abandoned his Santo Domingo job. Senator SUMNER, of course, will not demean himself to make any compromise in that interest.

ADDITIONAL evidence has been received in Washington, further showing the falsity of the statement lately laid before the Cabinet regarding outrages in South Carolina. Colonel SENNO who commands the Federal troops in that section, has certified that, to his knowledge, not a single disturbance has occurred in Spartansburg County since the departure of Senator SCOTT'S Committee. The Committee reassembled in Washington yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, to decide what course shall be pursued between now and the meeting of Congress in continuing the investigation. One or two Republican members are in favor of sending sub-committees into Kentucky and Tennessee.

THE Democratic Conferees of the counties of Elk, Cameron and Jefferson, met on Tuesday, and nominated Hon. EDMUND ENGLISH for the Assembly. Mr. ENGLISH was a member of the last House and his re-nomination is the best endorsement of his past career. Before adjourning the following was adopted:

Resolved. That this conference suggests that repretentation be given to Cameron county for 1872-3, to Elk for 1874-5, and to Jefferson for 1876-7.

A DISPATCH giving the returns of the election in Maine says: "In the ship-building 'towns, the Republicans have generally lost." It was thought that the Radicals had guarded against this disaffection by taking care that there were no ship-building towns, in Maine, or elsewhere on this side of the Atlantic. Certainly it is no fault of theirs that this industry survives.

AT Long Branch, the other evening, a black-eyed girl, with mischieveous smiles playing all over her face, asked General GRANT, whom she met a social gathering, if he could sing "Give Me a Cot." The President "saw it" at once, and his brow became clouded as he answered sharply, "I never sing, Miss."

RECRUITING for the army is progressing so slowly that GRANT will have to work hard to get enough soldiers together to carry the elections in the South. Present appearances indicate that the good man has reckoned without his host.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, says he does not care whether he is called "a Departurist, Conservative, or Democrat; but there is one thing which he cannot stand, and that is the name of Radical."

GEN. PLEASANTON refused the Presidency of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at a salary of $35,000 per annum, and accepted that of the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railroad, about being built on the narrow guage plan.

A CHAPTER OF THIEVERIES!

HONESTY OF RADICAL OFFICIALS.

A Few Chips from the Block of Corruption—What Some of the Radical Officials have Stolen—More than $25,000,000!

Appended we give a partial list of the thieveries of Radical officials, and commend it the careful consideration of every taxpayer in the land, who is compelled to give a part of his earnings to make good these stupendous robberies. Of course, this only includes a very small part of the thefts that have been committed, and we give only those which occur readily to our recollection. The list may be indefinitely ended and the sum total of defalcations and open robberies would reach a hundred million before the end of Radical official corruption would be reached.

The Radical press makes a great ado about frauds in the New York city Government. Granted that all the alleged frauds have actually occurred, they affect only the people of New York city, while those appended affect the people of the entire country, and impose additional burdens upon the tax ridden people of every State. The following list of frauds, defalcations and thefts are certainly sufficient of themselves to array the people against, the Radical leaders, who have connived and assisted in them and now protect the plunderers:

1. There was stolen by Revenue Collectors, up to the 18th of February, 1871, according to Mr. BOUTWELL'S official statement to Congress, the sum of $20,700,783.33. Not one of these defaulters has been prosecuted or called to account.

2. The government vessel, "Golden Rule," bearing $3,000,000 of government treasure was wrecked in the West Indies and the money stolen. President GRANT afterward appointed the chief pirate engaged in this business to a high office in Washington.

3. By the connivance of Radical members of Congress, GEORGE CHORPENINNG a mail contractor, was allowed a fraudulent claim of $500,000 for services he never performed.

4. J. LEDYARD HODGE a paymaster in the army, according to his own published confession, stole more than $450,000 from the government. He is now staying quietly at his house No. 1423 K street, Washington, with none to molest him or make him afraid.

5. GEORGE O. EVANS, Special Agent of the State of Pennsylvania, robbed the Treasury of $363,523.85, and the Radical State officials allowed him to escape arrest.

Gen. WHITTAKER, Postmaster at Hartfort Connecticut embezzled in the neighborhood of $100,000. He is still continued as Postmaster by President GRANT.

7. JOHN W. NORTON assistant Postmaster of New York is a defaulter to the amount of $115,000. He is yet at large and likely to remain so.

As we have already said this is but a small portion of the robberies committed. What is yet to come to the surface no man can conjecture. Let every taxpayer look at the sum total in the following

RECAPITULATION:

Revenue Collectors	$20,700,783,33
Golden Rule	3,000,000,00
Chorpening	500,000,00
Maj. Hodge	450,000,00
Geo. O. Evans	363,523,85
Gen. Whittaker	100,000,00
J. W. Norton	115,000,00
Total	$25,229,307,18

HODGE, the defaulter, is a native of Philadelphia. One of his sisters is the wife of Admiral RODGERS, at present commanding the Asiatic fleet. HODGE was a great admirer of horseflesh, and has invested a good deal of money in fast horses, and has lost considerale on the turf. He lived in pricely style on a limited income and salary of $3,500 per annum. Some years ago he purchased at a fabulous price the well known Kentucky colt Hunter. By this colt he lost a handsome fortune. He owns at present the well known trotting horse Moscow. It is hard to tell which was the fastest, the man or the horse.

W. W. CORCORAN, ESQ., having been tendered a complimentary dinner by some citizens of Washington, replies: "My failing vision, superadded to other physical disabilities under which I have for some time labored, will, in conjunction with a multitude of pressing engagements preparatory to my departure in a few days for Europe, necessarily preclude my acceptance of the honor conferred upon me."

THE Washington *Capital* mentions another fact in attestation of the virtues of cundurango. The President's sore-tailed colt was subject to treatment with the new remedy, and the result was certainly wonderful. "Not only did the colt speedily recover its usual health and spirits, but the afflicted tail shortly began to sprout in the most extraordinary manner, and has now developed into a flourishing cundurango tree."

IT is said that on Wednesday afternoon, CORNELIUS WALSH, the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey, was standing in conversation with ex-Governor PARKER in the depot, at Freehold, when the latter received the despatch notifying him of his nomination by the Democratic convention. Mr. WALSH was the first to extend his congratulations to his opponent.

Carl Schurz to Remain Several Days.

In a letter received yesterday by John Ruhm, Esq., Senator Carl Schurz states that he has just returned from Bethlehem, Pa., where his family has been during the summer, that he will arrive here on Monday night or Tuesday morning, and remain with us for three or four days. The Senator has agreed to make a German speech on the 21st., the day after the one in which he will speak to the people in English.—*Nashville Union and American.*

SAINT AND SINNER.

BY MILLIE W. CARPENTER.

Amidst the city's racking sound,
Along the crowded street,
To younder convent chapel bound,
She walked with happy feet.
Her shining hair shone, all unrolled,
A very mist-like fleece of gold,
Entangled with the filmy face
That hid her fair young *mignonne* face.

Her trailing dress was summery white;
A costly marvel, fine and thin—
It wrapped her form, erect and slight,
From feet to dimpled chin.
So young, so fair so whitely dressed,
With sprays of sweet-brier in her breast—
Oh, priestess, pray for us who wait
Without the frowning minster gate.

I mind the coral beads that shone
Upon her slender neck;
The sea such soft pink flowers has blown—
Such loveliness to deck.
And on her shapely blue-veined wrist,
Whose snow my lips have sometimes kissed,
Were costly gems that Pagan hands
Snatched from the fire of torrid sands.

Some white doves flutter round the door,
The light is dim inside;
"*Venite!*"—Hush! and hear the roar—
The organ's swelling pride.
Oh, tender saint! above your book
Bend down your high enraptured look,
And with your soft blue stainless eyes
Scan the white paths of Paradise.

So, musing, smiling soft, I wait
Till all her prayers be said,
And she shall pass the minster gate
With fair, down-bending head.
A sudden silence thwarts the street;
I hear the thread of light young feet,
And turn to meet the smiling eyes
That light my way to Paradise.

—[New York Citizen.

◆

The Beethoven Centennial.

Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, of Philadelphia, attended the Beethoven Centennial Festival, at Bonn, last month, and writes some of his impressions as follows:

"By far the greatest feature was the glorious orchestra. It consisted of twenty first violins, sixteen seconds, fourteen violas, fourteen violoncellos, twenty double basses, and the brass and reed instruments all doubled; altogether one hundred and eleven performers. Such string instruments I never heard in my life. Many of the second violinists played first in their home orchestras. The musicians were mostly from Hanover, Cologne, Frankfort, Dessau, Weimar, Leipzig, Brunswick, and Bonn. The first violinist was Ludwig Strass, from London — a remarkably fine performer. The leading cello was by Gruntzmacher—a beautiful player, and there were many other thorough artists. The chorus consisted of 373 voices—106 sopranos, 92 altos, 79 tenors and 96 basses. It was a splendidly trained body of singers, fully up to everything. Every number in the programme they had already done many times, and there was never any shaking or uncertainly anywhere. Hiller conducted the festival, and the next morning, at the rehearsal, he thanked the orchestra, and told them that he never had heard such playing. He is not a young man any more, and that meant something. Now Joachim comes. What shall I say of his playing? I had heard him in the quartette rehearsal before. He is a wonderful artist. At first I felt a little disappointment in his reading of the first part of the concerto. His tone is generally so broad, and he has such absolute control of the instrument in every way, that I wonder why his reading was not larger. When he had finished I found a wonderful unity in conception throughout the whole work and he had gained immensely on me. You can well imagine that ever so many celebrities were present as the guests of the Committee. Among them were Niles Gade, Raff, Sterndale Bennett, Vieuxtemps, Rancke, Gevart, and many lesser lights of great distinction. * * * As I was going to the Post-office at Bonn, to mail my letter, I met Raff, who told me that Wilhelmy, the great violinist, was going to play his new concerto at Wiesbaden. I could not resist the temptation, and went to hear him there this morning. So far as tone and *technique* are concerned, he is the greatest violinist I ever heard. It is impossible to describe his off hand, easy manner. But the soul is totally wanting. True, he is very young, but old enough to have it now. Hearing him has made Joachim's qualities shineout immediately."

◆

The Early Days of William L. Marcy.

A correspondent of the Liberal Christian tells this story about Wm. L. Marcy:

"I spent a day of my vacation at Charlton, Mass. Bill Marcy was a native of this neighborhood, and grew up to be a wild and heady youth. He was thought by his parents and by all the neigbors to be the worst boy they knew. One winter he succeeded, in conjunction with kindred spirits, in ousting the teacher from the district school. Salem Towne, then a young man, was summoned as the fittest person to take charge of these unruly youth and complete the term. Everybody thought the new teacher would certainly have trouble with Bill Marcy. But the trouble did not come. The first day had not passed before Mr. Towne had discovered in his pupil an element of real good, and told him so. This, to the boy, was a most unusual acknowledgment and it touched his heart. Some one had seen good in him. He was, then, capable of better things, and he was determined to make the turning-point of his life.

"Such was his conduct and such his progress in study that his teacher advised him to go on and prepare himself for college. It was a great surprise to his parents, but at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Towne they gave their consent, and he was placed under the instruction of a clergyman in the vicinity of his home. At length he entered college, and passed through the course with great success, justifying at every step the confidence and hope of his best friend. In consequent life he rose from one degree of eminence and usefulness to another, until at last the whole world was familiar with the name and fame of William L. Marcy.

Long years after he left his school-day haunts, and when he had come to deserved eminence, he visited Boston, and was the guest of the then governor of the old Bay State. Among the distinguished men who were invited to meet him was General Salem Towne. When the Governor saw Marcy and Towne greet each other as old friends, he naturally expressed a pleasurable surprise that they knew each other so well. "Why!" said Marcy, 'that is the man that made me. When I was a boy everybody was against me. None—no, not even my own father or mother—saw any good in me. He was the first who believed in me, told me what I might become, and helped me on in life at that critical juncture. Whatever of merit or distinction I have since attained to, I owe to him more than to any other living person.' "

◆

IN Boston, says the Journal, "the old idea that persons could not entertain their friends without turning their houses into a restaurant is beginning to die out among sensible people."

No matter what may be a man's religious faith; no matter what may be its absurdities—still it is his faith. It is the plank on which he proposes to cross the Dead Sea. Is is his conviction, and it is entitled to the solemn respect of mankind.

Mr. Bonner and His Offer—He Stands by it and Renews it.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I have seen your article in regard to my offer for a horse that would beat Dexter's time. To set the matter right I telegraph you in full a copy of my only letter on that subject, as originally published in the New York papers:

DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 11th instant, in which you inquire if there are any conditions, so far as soundness or age is concerned, annexed to my offer of $100,000 for a horse that can equal Dexter's recent performance of 2:21¾ to a road wagon. In reply I have to state that I have no conditions of the kind to interpose. I throw the door wide open. Of course I should prefer a young and sound horse like Dexter, but I shall not make it a barrier against any horse undertaking to perform the feat, whether he be young or old—sound or unsound—lame or free from lameness—whether he have one spavin or two, three ringbones or four—be blind in one eye or both—broken winded or foundered—so long as he performs the feat of starting as Dexter started from my stable in Twenty-seventh street, near Ninth avenue, at one o'clock, P. M., and trotting during the same afternoon on Prospect Park, as Dexter trotted a mile in 2:21¾, to a road wagon and driver weighing together 319 pounds. There must be no running or jumping—every inch of the mile must be trotted as Dexter trotted it, without a single skip or jump; and I must have the privilege of witnessing and timing the trial, and taking one or two friends with me. The owner of the horse can also have one or two friends present; but under no circumstances will I be concerned, directly or indirectly, in a public or advertised trial, where money is received at the entrance gate or opportunity is given for betting.

If you know of any man who owns a horse that can perform this feat I will thank you to send him to me, as I want to own the animal, even if he has any one or all of the blemishes which I have enumerated. With all of them I would consider him cheap at the price named, after performing the feat in question, and I can assure you that if you put me in the way of procuring such a horse—either with or without blemishes—you will have my lasting gratitude, and find me ready at any time, whether night or day, to reciprocate the favor.

Yours truly, ROBERT BONNER.

To this letter I still adhere. Moreover to encourage improvement in the breed of horses, and to reward great performances by them, I hereby offer the sum of $10,000 for the mere privilege of seeing any other horse make that performance. I trust that your question, "Will Robert Bonner please arise and prove himself equal to the hour?" is satisfactorily answered. Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT BONNER.

◆

The Plagiarios.

A correspondent writing from Mazatlan, says: "One of the peculiar products of the society of this country is the *plagiario* or kid-napper. The ambition of his life is to abduct some wealthy personage and hold the victim in safe-keeping until ransomed by a large sum of money. The *plagiario* is not particular whether his game is a man, woman or child, so that gold in abundance is one of the possessions of the abducted. There have been some extraordinary cases of kidnapping, the latest among them being that of a Msr. Charles, a Frenchwoman, who a short time ago went on a visit with her husband and other friends to the residence of a Mr. Polak, at a place called Molino de Flores, near Otumba. Mr. Charles and the other male visitors had just gone out to take a look at things about the house, when nine bandits entered and boldly seized Mrs. Charles, whom they carried off as unceremoniously as if she belonged to them body and soul. The lady yelled for help and screamed in agony, but not untilit was too late. Immediately chase was given, but without avail, for the *plagiarios* were well mounted on fleet horses and having an accurate acknowledge of the most impassable fastness, made their way to them. The next step will be a note addressed to her husband or friends, in which will be stated, in the most polite terms, the conditions upon which the lady will be returned to her lord and master. Women captured in this way are seldom injured, but it may be imagined that they suffer torture enough in mind."

◆

Did Napoleon Cry at Sedan?

A curious little controversy has broken out as to whether the Emperor Napoleon shed tears at Sedan. M. Amedee Achard says that the Emperor left the town in plain clothes, smoking a cigarette. M. Paul de Cassagnac asserts that he went out weeping, and in uniform. The contradiction, says the Saturday Review could hardly be in more absolute terms. It has been suggested that a man might, with a little care smoke a cigarette and cry at the same time, but it is difficult to see how he could be distressed both as a civilian and as a soldier. The other chroniclers and commentators who have joined in the argument have not ranged themselves exactly on one side or the other, but have modified and transposed the statements of the two leading champions in various ways. Some hold that the Emperor was in plain clothes and cried; others that he was in uniform and did not cry. There is a general agreement that he smoked, which considering his well-known habits, has certainly probability to warrant it.

◆

A Perennial Stream of Gold.

There is no country under the sun which is so enormously enriched by its absent sons as Great Britain. A perfect stream of gold is forever flowing in upon that small island from all parts of the world. Not only are the thousands heaped up in India, China, America (North and South) and Australia brought back by those who have been fortunate in their career abroad to spend and bequeath in the country where alone they imagine they can enjoy all the good things of this world, but the humbler class, who are in their degree successful abroad, are continually remitting amounts which make a splendid aggregate. The return of the Emigration Commissioners show that in the twenty-three years from 1848 to 1870 inclusive there has been sent home from North America, through banks and commercial houses, a rum upwards of £16,334,000. Of what has been sent home through private channels there is no account.—N. Y. Post.

◆

A STRANGE freak of nature has taken place in the track of the severe hailstorm that occurred in the region of Rockingham county, Virgina some three weeks ago. It is this. That all the orchards in the track of the hailstorm have come out in as full bloom as they ever were in the spring. Not only the apples are in bloom, but the locust trees in many places are also in bloom. A gentleman saw a tree with several bushels of ripe apples on and thousands of blossoms on the same tree. A very pretty but strange sight.

THE BABY.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

Where did you come from, baby, dear?
Out of the everywhere into here.

Where did you get your eyes so blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I got here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft hand stroked it as I went by.

What makes your cheek like a warm white rose?
I saw something better than any one knows.

Whence that three cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.

Where did you get that pretty ear?
God spoke, and it came out to hear.

Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into hooks and bands.

Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherubs' wings.

How did they all come just to be you?
God thought of me, and so I grew.

And how did you come to us, you dear?
God thought about you, and so I am here.

◆

Wonders of the Lightning.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

A flash of lighting rushes through space at such a rate that it might go from the earth to the moon in one second. Then what time is alowed a man's nerves to transmit to the brain the impression of a stroke of lightning? and what time has the brain to understand such a crash? Absolutely none! The flash occurs, and in silence and darkness a life is cut off. Experience bears out this deduction for Professor Tyndall, in his "Fragments of Science," gives the following circumstance:

"On June 30, 1788, a soldier in the neighborhood of Manheim, being overtaken by rain, placed himself under a tree, beneath which a woman had previously taken shelter. He looked upward to see whether the branches were thick enough to afford the required protection, and in doing so was struck by lightning and fell senseless to the earth. The woman at his side experienced the shock in her feet, but was not struck down. Some hours afterwards the man revived, but remembered nothing about what occured, save the fact of his looking up at the branches. This was his last act of consciousness, and he passed from the conscious to the unconscious without pain." Professor Tyndall relates thus his own experience: "Some time ago I happened to stand in the presence of a numerous audience with a battery of fifteen large Leyden jars charged beside me; through some awkwardness on my part I touched a wire leading from the battery and the discharge went through my body. Life was absolutely blotted out for a very sensible interval, without a trace of pain. In a second or so consciousness returned; I saw myself in the presence of the audience and apparatus, and by the help of these external appearances, immediately concluded that I had received the battery discharges. The intellectual consciousness of my position was restored with exceeding rapidity, but not so the optical consciousness. To prevent the audience from being alarmed, I observed that it had often been my desire to receive accidentally such a shock, and that my wish had at length been fulfilled. But while making this remark, the appearance which my body presented to myself was that of a number of separate pieces. The arms, for example, were detached from the trunk and seemed suspended in the air. In fact, memory and the power of reasoning appeared to be complete long before the optic nerve was restored to healthy action. But what I wish chiefly to dwell upon here is, the absolute painlessness of the shock; and there cannot be a doubt that to a person struck dead by lightning the passage from life to death occurs without consciousness being in the least degree implicated. It is an abrupt stoppage of sensation, unaccompanied by a pang."

A. M. M.

◆

A Race For Life.

Though a swamp fire is not so bad as a prairie fire, it is yet formidable enough, as some Canadian gentlemen who were laying out the line of a railroad recently found. In the prosecution of their labors, they had penetrated the Long swamp about half a mile, when suddenly the attention of Mr. Tate, one of the party, was attracted by a loud roaring, as of the approach of a hurricane. On looking in the direction whence the sound proceeded, to his horror he observed fire rushing toward them at a rapid rate, licking up everything in its way and felling large trees in every direction. Mr. Tate ordered a stampede at once, and then began a race. At the start, the fire was fully three hundred yards off; away rushed the whole party, white men and Indians, scrambling over logs, through brush heaps, tumbling headlong into holes, barking shins, spraining ankles, scratching hands and tearing clothes, but not a word was spoken, no stopping to look back, or asking for companions in the rear, but each one struggling to reach the clearing. Owing to the denseness of the swamp, though every muscle was strained, progress was like a walk compared to the rapid march of the fire. Fortunately, they reached the clearing in safety, but not a moment too soon, for the fire was but ten feet behind them when they emerged from the woods; had they delayed a minute longer before starting the probability is that they would have lost their lives—[Lindsay, (Canada,) Post.

A Virginia Judge's Opinion of Editors.

The recent death of the venerable Judge Leigh has revived many anecdotes connected with his long and eventful life. Among them is the following:

When Judge Leigh's court was in session in Lynchburgh, a number of years ago, it so happened that Mr. James McDonald, the present secretary of the commonwealth, breakfasted alone with him for several mornings in succession. Conversation ensued, without an introduction, and the Judge was so favorably impressed by his companion that he at last asked him his name.

"McDonald."

"Not the editor of the Lynchburg Virginian?"

"The same."

Virginia editors, just at that time were not making themselves particularly agreeable to men of Judge Leigh's tastes, so he turned to McDonald and said bluntly:

"You must excuse me, sir, but I can hardly believe that you are an editor. You have the manners of a gentleman."

◆

A FOND mother advised her daughter to oil her hair, and fainted quite away when that candid damsel replied, "Oh no, ma, it spoils the gentlemen's vests!"

THREE Indianapolis undertakers are "running" each other on prices, and several people talk of dying in order to take advantage of low rates. The next thing that's got to be done is to have the Radicals take the tax off tombstones, and then everybody that wants to can die comfortably.

A FOOLISH YOUNG WIFE.

She Elopes, the Second Day After Her Marriage, with a Young New York Rascal — He Robs Her of $1,000 and Leaves Her to Her Fate.

[From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Sept. 16.]

Soon after the arrival of the eleven o'clock Hannibal and St Joseph train on Monday night, the railroad "bus" deposited at one of our principal hotels, a young and beautiful girl, about nineteen years of age. She had no baggage, and was apparently in great distress. It was with a trembling and choked voice that she gave her name to the night clerk, and desired to be shown to a room. In the morning the landlady of the hotel waited upon her, and after considerable difficulty, illicited the following history of her troubles: Her name she gave as Etha Adams. She had left her parents' home, near Lima, Sandusky county, Ohio, one week ago, the restless, dissatisfied bride of a young farmer, who had been given to her as her husband. They had been schoolmates together in childhood, but of late years they had been separated, she attending school at Oberlin, he working on his father's farm. The marriage was not objectionable to her, neither was it her choice The young couple were married and took the train at Norwalk for Cleveland, where they took passage via the lakes for Chicago, intending, as she states, to visit some friends of her husband near Elgin, Ill.

The steamer was crowded with a gay and festive cosmopolitan crowd, including preachers, gamblers, farmers, traders, tourists and "schoolmarms." The evenings were long and pleasant and the company sociable. In the party on board were a party from Baltimore, among whom was a good looking, well dressed youth, not more than twenty-two years of age, to whom the young man was introduced. "George D. Rankin and Mrs. Adams" soon became very friendly, and to pass the evenings away Mrs. Adams, who had been nurtured in the lap of free-loveism, proposed a game of "Planchette." The mysterious board was produced, and, as she says, "worked to a charm." They played with the trinklet every evening upon the cabin table, and from it she learned that Mr. Rankin was her true husband, and that nothing should intervene to keep them separate. Through the mischievous "Planchette" Rankin planned an elopement at Milwaukee, and a flight to his friends in Colorado. The stolid young farmer, busy with the fast youths on the forecastle and deck, noticed nothing unusual in the close intimacy between his Etha and the young New Yorker, nor did he suspect anything when she asked and obtained from him his well filled pocketbook. The New Yorker and Mrs. Adams took a short walk while the steamer touched at Milwaukee and of course forgot to return. A fast night train carried them to Chicago, and then on to Quincy, where they tarried in concealment to watch for and elude pursuit. While there Rankin obtained possession of her money, amounting to nearly $1,000, and exchanged a worthless gilt ring for a valuable diamond one—a gift from her mother. They contined their journey on Monday, and all went well until they reached Cameron, when her "affinity" Rankin, left her, as he said, "for a few minutes to take a smoke in a forward car." He did not return; the train moved on but he came not. Mrs. Adams became anxious; she called the conductor; he had a note for her, written on one of Rankin's own cards. It read—

DEAR GIRL—I am called suddenly away from you. Return to your "hubby" at Elgin until I call for you. Au revoir. GEORGE.

Fortunately she remembered that her mother had friends living in the city, and yesterday, by the aid of the police, found one of them in Mr. D. P. Jemison, proprietor of a railroad boarding house in the Bottom. There she will remain until her husband calls or sends for her.

◆

The Mont Cenis Tunnel.

The opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel, which is announced by cable, is one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest engineering feat of the age, unless the Suez canal may dispute the palm with it in this respect Trains are now running from Italy into France, by this tunnel, over and through the Alps. Its construction was a work of great difficulty, being about eight miles in length, and at such a depth beneath the surface as to render shafts impracable. It could therefore be worked from each end only, and serious difficulties were encountered to ventilating as well as expediting the operation, which, at the usual rate of excavation, would have occupied at least forty years. A new method of ventilating and driving, however, was applied, by which the tunnel was extended at a comparatively rapid rate. The inception of this extraordinary enterprise is said to have been due to Counts Ratazzi and Cavour, and Italian capital and skill have been largely embarked in it.

The highest point of the old road made by the French in 1810 is 6,773 feet above the sea—between Savoy and Piedmont. But this was a wagon road, and now the locomotive goes through more difficult passes. The Mont Cenis summit railway, which is upon a portion of the road bed of the Mont Cenis pass, was in itself a great railway achievement. This railway was about forty-nine miles in length, and for the purpose of increasing adhesion, without increasing weight of engine, a form of centre rail was introduced, and the engine had, in addition to the ordinary perpendicular wheels, four horizontal wheels, two on each side, which were made to rotate along the side of the centre rail by the same stem from the cylinder that operated upon the perpendicular wheels. With the steam acting only upon the horizontal, the engine ascended an incline of one in twelve, equal to four hundred in the mile, drawing seven tons, and with steam applied to all the wheels, drawing twenty-four tons.

Mont Cenis is a remakable mountain, both in itself and historically. It is an elevated plateau 6,773 feet above the sea level, with a peak rising to the height of 11,454 feet. It was over this pass that Pepin led the French army, in 755, against the King of the Lombards, in aid of Pope Stephen III. Nearly one thousand years later Catinot, marshal of France crossed it with his forces, in the wars of Louis XIV, and somewhat improved the pass, though it was still of difficult transit, and only for mules. In order to facilitate the intercourse across the Alps, Napoleon ordered a road to be laid out and constructed, eighteen feet wide, for a distance of thirty miles. But this achievement of Napoleon, and his military crossing of the Alps, as well as that of Hannibal, are far surpassed in difficulty and benefit to mankind by the peaceful railroad triumphs which have reached their consummation in the completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel.

◆

"I WANT to be an Angel" was played as an introduction to Ben. Butler's Haverhill speech.

"ELLE ETAIT BELLE SI LA NUIT."

(From Alfred de Musset.)

Fair was she, if the Night that sleeps
Within the chapel bare,
Where Angelo has made her couch.
All motionless, is fair.

Good was she, if it be enough
To pass and ope the psalms,
Without a word or look of love—
If gold alone is alms.

Think could she, if the idle tone
Her soft, calm accents caught,
Like murmurs of a trickling brook,
Was evidence of thought.

She prayed, if now with two bright eyes
Upon the ground to stare,
And now to raise them to the skies—
If such an act is prayer,

She might have smiled, if but the flower
Whose bloom is hidden yet
Can open to the cooling gales
That pass it and forget.

She might have wept, if but her hand,
Placed coldly on her breast'
Had ever in its human clay
The dews of heaven confessed.

She might have loved, if like the torch
That waves above a bier
It suseless light, pride o'er her heart
Had kept no guard severe.

Yes, she who only seemed to be,
But never was, is dead—
The book is fallen from her knee
In which she never read.

◆

Circular Letter from Dr. H. T. Helmbold.

NEW YORK, September 13, 1871.

To the American Press:

In view of the strong expressions of sympathy I have received from the press throughout all sections of the country, indicating a willingness not only to sustain me, but tendering me the most cordial assistance in the future, I am induced to issue this circular letter to my newspaper friends, in answer to the hundreds of communications which I am daily receiving from them.

I feel confident that I state the fact when I say that no business man has ever been the recipient of a more unanimous testimonial of confidence in his integrity than that which has been tendered me during the past month by those with whom I have had such extensive dealings—amounting to millions during the nineteen years of my business career.

The press alone are my creditors. I have no goods in my establishments which are not paid for, and every note and obligation has been met by me with promptness, notwithstanding that a systematic attempt has been made within the past three months to prejudice my financial probity and credit by persons of malicious inclinations, who have circulated rumors which, if they had been believed, would have been sufficient to impair if not to ruin the credit of any banking institution or other business of capital A more complete and satisfactory refutation could not be given to the slanderous assaults than the action of the press throughout the country which, without exception, have in their own motion and with the most cordial manfestations of sympathy extended my contracts to suit my own convenience.

I desire to reassure my friends of the excellence of my health and the buoyancy of my spirits, and my confidence—now that I have their support—that my success in the future will exceed their most sanguine expectations, and that with the beginning of the coming year I will be able to prove to the business men of the country that the true road to success is by liberal, judicious and continuous advertising. I may mention, in this connection, that my bill for advertising the Catawba Grape Pill during the last four months was one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and that this expenditure, although at present comparatively unproductive, has by judicious publicity of its virtues and its testimonials thereto from its consumers, insured it a greater success for the future than could have been obtained in any other way.

This communication is not intended so much for publication as to afford me the opportunity of returning my thanks to the press and replying at once to the thousand warm and cordial letters I have recently received from them. But if its publication can be made useful to the interests of my friends by proving to the advertising community the mutual relations of interest which may exist between them—publisher, editor and advertiser—I have no objection to any publicity which you may see fit to give it. Yours truly,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

◆

Putnam's Powder-Horn.

L. E. Sleigh, of Washington, has in his possession, General Putnam's old powder-horn. This relic was bequeathed by Putnam to his oldest son, who on his death-bed gave it to his grandson William Pitt Putnam, and he in turn bequeathed it (just before his death, about four months since), to a little grandson, of the Putnam name, placing it in the care of Mr. Sleigh. The horn is a large one, similar to old-fashioned hunting-horns. It has a wooden bottom, and in its base a brass staple to admit the end of the sling. Upon its side is the following inscription: "Captain Israel Putnam's horn; made at Fort William Henry, November 10, A. D., 1756." Following this are the words, "A Plan of the Stations from Albany to Lake George," with a rude tracing of the several forts which formed that historic cordon. The course of "The River" (Hudson) and "The Road" are also marked. Then come these quaint lines of verse:

"When bows and weighty spears were used in Fight
'Ywere nervous Limbs Declar'd a man of might;
But now Gunpowder scorns such strength to own,
And Heroes, not by Limbs, but souls are known."

Finally appears, in large characters, reaching over a distance of obout six inches, the single word—"W—A—R." Besides the letters and figures named, there are numerous unintelligible symbols cut on various parts of it.

◆

Three Important Things.

Let the following be kept in mind all the year: "Three things to admire: intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness. Three things to hate: cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude. Three things to delight in: beauty, frankness, and a cheerful spirit. Three things to pray for; faith, peace, and purity of heart. Three things to like: cordialty, good humor and mirthfulness. Three things to avoid: idleness, loquacity, and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate good books, good friends, and good humor. Three things to contend for: honor, country, and friends. Three things to govern: temper, tongue, and conduct. Three things to think about: life, death, and eternity.

◆

A REMARKABLE instance of the triumph of mind over matter has occurred in Springfield A man habitually absent-minded is missing, and it is believed that the absent mind must have carried the body with it.

A NOVEL wedding took place, few days ago, in a shoe manufactory in Cleveland. Two of the employes were placed him on an elevator, and were married by a well-known clergyman. This over, a spring was touched; and the couple ascended to the fourth story. Returning in a few moments, the parson congratulated them on their happy bridal tour. Cake was then served on large sole-leather plates.

VARIETIES.

A BAD sign—To sign another man's name to a note.

GEN. BEAUREGARD is in Chicago on a visit to some of his personal friends.

STEAM carriages are said to have recently appeared on the boulevards of Paris.

IT is strange that grocers ever become rich, since they always give their goods a weigh.

THE inventor of the stem-winding attachment to watches, Mr. Rothfelder, committed suicide in New York, Sunday night.

A LADY of high social standing in Louisville being missed from home, search for her was made, and she was found drunk in a negro hut, playing euchre with a darkey.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, say the Lexington papers, is now one of the hardest working lawyers in Kentucky, and is likely to make a good deal of money by his profession.

A SUMMER boarder (a very close calculator) recently astonished the landlord by asking him how much he was going to deduct from his board because he had two teeth extracted.—Next!

AN editor in Elizabeth, New Jersey, has just recovered one thousand dollars damages for an assault made upon him by a person who didn't like something that the editor ventured to print concerning him.

A BOY in Nashua, N. H., who three years ago swallowed a tin whistle, died on the 7th instant, after presenting all the symptoms of consumption.

THE Philadelphian, who kissed his hired girl while his wife was peeping through the key-hole will be able to be out about Christmas.

THERE were five cases of vitriol-thowing in Germantown, Pa., on Sunday. The vitriol is thrown on the expensive dresses and sashes of ladies.

THE New York papers denounce picnics and pleasure parties from that city as "insufferable nuisances," because they almost always end in a row.

THIS is an orininal divorce:

"STEAMER CONNECTICUT, July 26, 1871.

"We, the undersigned, do mutually agree to a seperation as man and wife, for reasons known only to us. We therefore affix our names to this paper, and I don't intend to pay any debts of Jim's, nor do I, Jim, intend to pay any debts of Mary's contracting.

"JAMES FOX,
"MARY SMITH."

THERE is a story of an English tourist who entered a restaurant, and by a few scraps of French was able to order a dinner. He wished some mushrooms—very delicious and large. Not knowing the name, he demanded a sheet of paper and a pencil and sketched one. The waiter understood him in a second, disappeared for ten minutes, and returned with a splendid—umbrella!

A YOUNG man in Maine, who had made all his arrangements to marry the daughter of a hotel-keeper in that State, a few days ago, was astounded by a demand from her father for her board during the entire time in which they had been "engaged," about four years. The youth suddenly disappeared from town.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Times has interviewed Mrs. Fair, the California murderess. She told him that if she ever gained her freedom she should certainly visit Chicago, as she had an account to settle with a certain doctor there, who had published a letter concerning her which contained the most outrageous falsehoods.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Transcript suggests the formation of an association for the prosecution of officials and corporations in every instance of culpable and disastrous railroad disasters. He thinks, as individuals are unwilling to seek legal redress, such a society would contribute to public safety.

IT is reported that King Charles of Sweden, is about to marry a daughter of the King of Denmark. If so, there will be a new genealogical puzzle—for the King of Sweden's daughter is already married to the King of Denmark's son; the new bridegroom will therefore become his own daughter's brother-in-law, and the Danish Crown Prince will be the son of his own sister.

LAVOUR, a celebrated actress in Paris, was once at supper with several friends, and during the conversation happened to make a bad pun. A gentleman seated opposite cried out: "Oh! I beg you, mademoiselle, do not say such ridiculous things. It pains me!" "Pray, sir," asked the actress, "have you a patent right for making stupid remarks?"

ALL beauty is not monopolized by the Caucasian race. In Keokuk the other day, at the state fair, a baby-show was organized, and out of twelve competitors the bouncing ebony image of Mrs. Chloe Franklin, a black woman, was unanimously awarded the prize as the handsomest infant in the group. A card was pinned on the victorious infant stating that his parents were of the Kentucky stock owned at one time by Henry Clay.

THE editor of the Alaska Herald avers that sea-lion meat "will make a man virtuous and a woman corpulent." An apothecary's advertisement in the same journal warmly extols "a chemical dilution of the most tender and delicate parts of that phoshoric animal, the fur-seal," which the editor elsewhere announces that he has tried, and found to be "the greatest propelling power of the age."

NETACHEFF, who has been sentenced to death for conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of Russia, was at one time a favorite servant of the father of the present Czar. His hatred arose from the fact that Alexander then detected him in an attempt to rob his master. The execution will be peculiar. The criminal will be tied neck and heels, and hanged upon a big hook, and the executioner will then turn him around, like a fowl on a roasting spit, until he is strangled.

A NEW YORK paper gives nearly two columns to a description of Mr. A. T. Stewart's new house and its furniture. The reporter says his bed is of rosewood, inlaid with beautifully colored mosaic work and delicately carved throughout. The central panel of the headboard bears an allegorical picture of Morning—a female figure floating through the air bathed in the warm glow of a summer sunrise. On the footboard are other allegorical designs, the principal one being representative of the mischievous god of love with his darts and quiver.

HONEY bees were imported to the Pacific coast several years later than the discovery of gold in California, and it was questioned whether they would thrive in that region because they are not indigenous there; but they have multiplied wonderfully, and "wild honey," that is, the product of vagrant swarms which have left the parent hives of the domesticated insects, is found in large qualities throughout the state; though the bee-hunters are frequently disappointed of anticipated prizes through the enterprise of the grissly bears. In pursuit of such sweet larcenies the bears climb lofty trees, if the wood be decayed and soft.

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr.......................Wm. Schoyer.
Jos. S. Lane.......................E. A. Myers.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
ROBERT M. GIBSON,
JOHN MURRAY, Sr.
ASSEMBLY.
First District—JAMES IRVIN.
Second District—ROBERT LIDDELL,
Third District—AUGUST HARTJE,
WILLIAM HASLITT,
JAMES K. P. DUFF,
MOSES P. WALSH,
PETER HABERMAN.
CONTROLLER—UZZIAH STEWART.
TREASURER—WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS HOLLAND.
ASS'T DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED KERR.
COMMISSIONERS—JACOB STUCKRATH, 3 years.
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM, 1 yr.
SURVEYOR—J. W. PATTERSON.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—FRANCIS A. KLEIN.

YOUR LAST CHANCE.

We embrace this, the last opportunity we have to reach some of our weekly readers and impress upon them the importance of going to their assessor at once and see that not only their own name, but those of their Democratic neighbors appears on the list. *Do not fail to attend to this* AT ONCE or it will be too late and your vote will be lost! ATTEND TO IT NOW, poll every Democratic vote and we promise you as fine a flock of roosters as ever graced the pages of THE POST.

PHILADELPHIA, September, 19, 1871.

The Legislature, at its recent session, having submitted to the people the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and this question being one of a non-partisan character, upon which the sense of the people should be fairly taken, we unite in the recommendation to all County Committees to print and distribute tickets both for and against a Convention.

The ticket is to be headed "Constitutional Convention," and beneath this the words "For a Convention" or "Against a Convention," and in counties in which the slip ticket is voted it must go upon the slip headed "State."

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman Republican Committee.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

ATTORNEY General BREWSTER, the people are anxious for the statement you promised regarding the EVANS steal.

IF Hon. JOEL PARKER is re-elected Governor of New Jersey as he is quite likely to be, he will be prominent among the candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

A RADICAL journal says "the Temperance movement is a disgraceful failure and that genuine Temperance men repudiate it." If this is so, why do you worry so much about it?

THERE will be a unanimous vote very nearly for a Constitutional Convention at the October election. The time and mode of selecting members will be determined next session of the Legislature.

THE statement in the Pittsburgh *Commercial* in regard to the position of THE POST toward Mr. JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM, one of our candidates for Commissioner, is so totally devoid of truth, that it is scarcely worth this much attention.

THE *Golden Age*, THEODORE TILTON'S paper, a leading Radical and a firm supporter of Gen. GRANT now says: "It remains to be seen whether they [the people] will consent to let Gen. GRANT *use the nation's money and sell its offices* to re-elect himself."

BAILEY, HODGE, EVANS and NORTON, are all Republicans, and all have stolen enormous amounts of the people's money. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks the most accomplished of the gentlemen is Colonel BAILEY, as he not only stole all the money he could lay his hands on, but stole away.

THE *Commercial* misrepresents when it says that THE POST has taken back anything in regard to GRANT'S Revenue defaulters in Pennsylvania or anywhere else. It will be time enough for THE POST to "take back" when Secretary BOUTWELL "takes back" his report of February 18th, last.

THE *Commercial* is still howling at Tammany, but it cannot draw the attention of the people from the fact that they have been robbed of more than *twenty-five millions of dollars* by GRANT'S loyal office holders, according to the confession of Radicals themselves. How much more it already amounts to remains to be detected.

MAJOR HODGE the defaulting Paymaster had two sureties, each of whom gave a bond for $20,000 and this is all the government is likely to save from that half million steal. It is almost as bad as EVANS, whose bond amounts to but ten thousand dollars. But then they are loyal you know, and loyalty should protect what loyalty steals.

ANOTHER DEPARTURE.

The Sixteenth Amendment.

As we have had three most important Amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed and put through in about as many years, we propose for the consideration of the people a SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT, which shall repeal or nullify the following—it is part of the fourth paragraph of the first section of second article of the Constitution, to wit:

> "No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President."

And the last sentence of the Twelfth Amendment is in these words:

> "But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

There seems to have existed among our early statesmen a well-grounded fear of the interference of older nationalities in our internal affairs, while our institutions were still without positive form, or in process of crystalization. For our whole system was a brave "experiment," but one for which WASHINGTON said he was willing to risk the last drop of his blood. And so zealous were some of his contemporaries, of foreign influence, that one of them wished our Continent was separated from Europe by a "sea of fire." And yet the contingency of not having an Executive of foreign birth, was not provided against absolutely and perpetually.

For there is nothing in the Constitution or the Laws to prevent the election of foreign born citizens, members of the Senate or of the House, to the office of Speaker *pro tem*, of the Senate, or Speaker of the House. And in the case of the death or disability of both the President and Vice President, the above named officers would become each, in his order, the alternate incumbent of the Presidential chair. But could either take the place if he should be foreign born? And is there any thing to prevent any foreign born member of either the Senate or the House from being elected Speaker of either?

Now the proposed 16th Amendment will remove all difficulty, and sweep away from our laws the last memento of that spirit which dictated the old Alien enactments, and was the basis of modern Know-Nothingism. Foreign born citizens are now eligible for judges of the Supreme Court and for Congressmen. But FREDERICK DOUGLAS might be elected President in 1872 while CARL SCHURZ would be ineligible! There is no reason to maintain these incongruous and unreasonable distinctions. Our institutions have been fused and solidified by the fire of war and the march of events, and we can now afford to drop all these restrictions, which are absurd, and contrary to the spirit of the times.

Everybody knows, and Radicals know better than all beside, that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were fastened upon the nation by falsehood, fraud and military force. By the Fifteenth Amendment the States were simply robbed of the most precious of their reserved rights—the right to declare the qualifications of their own electors—each State for itself. We do not wish to see this Sixteenth Amendment carried with indecent haste or achieved with trickery and falsehood. It does not abridge nor abate the rights of any State to manage its own internal affairs, according to the true interpretation of the Constitution. But it gives to the foreign born citizen an even chance with the new negro voter and every body else for the highest offices of the country, if he shall show himself capable to fill them. And this Amendment will be in strict accordance with the Democratic policy of making naturalization easy, and extending to the industrious immigrant all the rights he could expect or desire. It is this predominant and pervading principle carried out by the Democracy in spite of old Federalism and new Know Nothingism, that has given our country a growth unparalleled among all nations of all times.

ONLY $21,000,000.

It will be remembered that the Secretary of the Treasury, on a call of Congress, has certified to the fact that there has been $21,000,000 defalcations since the Republican party has had control of the Government. Twenty-one million is all the Secretary vouches for, but we have no doubt, upon close investigation, it would foot up near a hundred million. This mammoth stealing is defended by the Pittsburgh *Commercial* and other Radical prints, who seek to cover up the villainies of GRANT'S office-holding loyal thieves.

THE several Democratic Committees should go to work earnestly and at once. The time is short and much remains in the way of organization to be accomplished.

THE late Democratic County Convention did not reserve its censure and denunciation of Democrats who proves recreant to their trust, yet we are constantly reminded by the Republican press that our condemnation, and that of the party, only reaches and rests upon Republican delinquents. No party can maintain itself which will for one instant excuse, much less endorse, corruption. The people will cease to have confidence in the professions of leaders, whenever they discover an attempt to mislead them by false statements, or cover up the crimes of their agents. For this reason we called attention yesterday to the suggestions of the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who counselled his party to cry down the "miserable clap-trap" about rings and cliques. He cannot sink it out of sight by paper resolutions. Like BANQUO'S ghost, it will stalk in to interrupt the most festive of gatherings. The evidence of the existence of rings and jobs, and plunder by the wholesale, is before the eyes of the community, and it is sheer nonsense to deny or equivocate in the matter. Party tactics may, and does enforce many unpleasant pressures, and curb to some extent independent utterance. Reasons, personal, pecuniary and political, often prevent those anxious for reform, from going to the bottom of evils, and this seems to be the controlling influence in this city and county, whenever an attempt is made to overhaul public officers, or investigate the manner they have conducted their trusts. The moment THE POST speaks of the extravagance of the expenditure on a public work like City Hall, the *Commercial, Gazette, Dispatch, Leader* and *Chronicle* consider it a duty to either defend and endorse outright all concerned, or timidly assert that it can't be possible there is anything wrong where the gentlemen connected with the matter have characters to lose. They want somebody to go into court and make good, at their own cost, every intimation that the people's money has not been squandered before they will believe it. Because THE POST makes the charge every effort at investigation is to be stifled by raising the cry that it is a Democratic lie, got up to injure the Republican party; that there is nothing in it; and in the elegant language of Mr. LONG, Chairman of the County Committee, "mere clap-trap."

Yet these same papers print and endorse everything they can find against Democrats. Some of these editors have admitted on the streets that they believe City Hall business to be a swindle from beginning to end, yet consider that their duty, or rather interest, obliges them to defend the job.

AT last the Pittsburgh *Commercial* acknowledges defalcations by GRANT'S Revenue Collectors, but claims they owe the Government but

$2,750,126.

GRANT'S own chosen Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, in his report of Feb. 18th., 1871, says the balance due the United States is

$20,700,983.88.

Has there been *eighteen millions* of these stealings paid into the Treasury since Secretary BOUTWELL'S statement? If so, to whom paid and when? Give us the dates and the amounts.

BY reference to the county ticket at our mast head it will observed that Mr. AUGUST HARTJE and J. K. P. DUFF, Esq., have been substituted for the Assembly, in place of Messrs. REINEMAN and EWING, and FRANCIS A. KLEIN, of Sharpsburg, in place of Mr. INGRAM, for Director of the Poor. This arrangement was made by the county committee, and in accordance with the desire of all the parties interested. The ticket as a whole deserves, and will receive the hearty, cordial and enthusiastic support of the Democracy, as well as of those who are disgusted with the mismanagement, corruption and Know-Nothingism of the Radical party.

THE EVANS matter is likely to be hushed until after the election. Gov. GEARY is sick, so is BREWSTER, the Attorney General. But where is the State Treasurer Mr. MACKEY and the indefatigable HARTRANFT? Are they really concerned in capturing the thief or do they know that his arrest would induce a confession so damaging to a number of influential Republicans, that it would be fatal to the party in October? We understand EVANS, has it in his power to pull down the temple about their ears.

THE *Gazette* reiterates the silly falsehood of the *Commercial* in regard to THE POST and Mr. JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM. Better attend to your own candidates, DILWORTH and M'GUNNEGLE, who proclaim on the street corners that one will not support the other. THE POST is for STUCKRATH and BIRMINGHAM for Commissioners, and what is more, it intends to elect them. Our Radical neighbors hope to capture a few Democratic votes, but they can decieve no one.

THAT blatherskite, PENNEL COOMBE, who is evidently in the pay of Radicalism, is out in another card, and thinks the Temperance cause will be advanced by the withdrawal of the Temperance candidates. He has lost the respect of all genuine Temperance men, who shun him as they do the funds appropriated by the Harrisburg thieves to embarrass the Temperance movement.

MORE OF THE SAME KIND.

It appears that there is to be no end to Radical defalcations. Every day one or more of them turns up. First in the New York Postoffice; then in the paymaster's department in Washington; next we hear of the Postmaster at Hartford, Connecticut, stealing his cool hundred thousand; the Postmaster at Atlanta, Georgia, emulates the example of his bretheren and pockets $40,000, and sighs for more, and now comes the Receiver of Public Moneys and the Governor of Washington Territory, robbing Uncle SAM of his cash, away over on the golden slopes of the Pacific; and thus we go from day to day.

It appears that the Receiver in Washington Territory some time ago was suspected of defalcation and our agent of the Treasury Department was sent out there to investigate his accounts, and enquire into the truth of the reports concerning his conduct. Upon an examination of his safe, the agent made the discovery that it contained memorandum checks signed by Governor SALOMAN to the amount of $28,000 for moneys belonging to the Government, which in violation of the statute the Receiver had let him have. Singular checks signed by Governor SALOMAN, and representing some $20,000 more were also found in the possession of the Receiver.

The "loyal" and honest Governor SALOMAN finding himself detected made every possible endeavor to have the matter hushed up, even going so far as to offer the agent of the Treasury $1,000, not to report the real facts. Either because the bid was too low, or because he was an honest man, the agent refused to keep mum, and reported the facts as above to the Department.

And what did President GRANT do? Did he dismiss the Receiver and Governor from office? Not a bit of it. They are still retained in office, no doubt engaged in their favorite pastime of stealing the public funds. Several weeks ago all the facts in the case, convicting the Washington Territory officials of fraud and embezzlement were presented to President GRANT, by Mr. GARFIELD, delegate in Congress from the Territory, and their removal asked for, but the President paid no attention whatever to the matter.

This is but a specimen of the way in which things are done. The most outrageous frauds that can be committed seem only to raise the perpetrators in the estimation of the administration. Is it not time for the people to ask themselves seriously, "How long is this to continue?" The remedy for the evil lays alone in the hands of the people. Will they exercise it like independent freemen?

RINGS AND CLIQUES.

The chairman of the Republican County Committee has issued instructions to his various Vigilance Committees, in them we find the following:

> That SOUND REPUBLICANS are appointed to watch on election day for *fraudulent* and *mixed* tickets, with other names on *with some of our own* Candidates.

This is a slap at the German citizens, who recently framed a ticket composed of Democratic and Republican nominees of the regular ticket. It is not fraudulent, and there exists no necessity for such denunciation.

Again, and lastly:

> That every good Republican does his whole duty before and on election day. Talk down the miserable clap-traps of rings and cliques ruling in our party, of corruption and all the other abominable falsifications so busily being circulated in the interests of the Democratic party.

By all means, Republicans, talk down, if you can, the corruption of rings and cliques which are eating out the substance of the tax payer. Say to all your neighbors that the talk about the extravagance of the City Hall ring is mere claptrap, invented by Democrats for electioneering purposes. Say that the $240,000 for the stone work is paid out of the private purse of "Little Boss TWEED," and not collected from the people. Let them declare, and call upon every newspaper in the city but THE POST to confirm the statement, that the $650,000 expended upon this building has been honestly and economically used. Will the Chairman of the County Committee be sustained in his impudent demand to talk down the miserable claptrap of rings and cliques? Of course there is no such thing.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The question of a Constitutional Convention is submitted to the people at this election. The ticket is to be "Constitutional Convention" and underneath there must be placed "For a Convention" or "Against a Convention," as the voter desires. This ticket goes upon the ticket headed or indorsed, "State," in all counties in which slip tickets are authorized to be used.

In counties in which separate tickets are voted a separate ballot is used with the same words as upon the slip ticket.

WE are informed that GRANT'S office holders in this city in addition to being assessed for election purposes have been invited to "slap up" in order that the Great Present Taker may have a suitable reception on his way to his winter residence. To refuse is dismissal. And this is the way in which His Royal Highness is to be honored with an ovation in the Banner county of the Union.

MR. WM. S. TORR has been nominated for the State Senate by the Democracy of the Second (Philadelphia) District to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Major JOHN O. JAMES.

THE *Herald* of Titusville tries to defend the exclusion of the colored man, ARRAHAM LEE, from the GRANT breakfast in than city, on the plea that while colored men are the *political* they are not the *social* equals of white men. Verily, this *is* a "new departure" in Radicalism. What think the Radical papers hereabout of this matter? What think our colored fellow citizens? Don't it smack a little of the "infernal spirit of caste" and cut across the grain of the Civil Rights Bill? The Radical leaders in Congress and out of Congress have been trying for years to compel whites and blacks to associate on terms of equality. Why do they strain at gnats while trying to force other people to swallow the African camel? If the negro is to be excluded from the dining room on the score of social inferiority, can he not be excluded from other places on the same grounds, and is not this a confession that the Civil Rights Bill is an outrage upon decency, propriety and the social rights of white men? We hope that some Radical oracle will explain this matter. This was not Democrats, but Radicals, kicking a negro down stairs for asserting that he had social rights which white men were bound to respect.

> "IF I cannot be elected without the corrupt use of money let me be defeated. It is time the use of money in elections was stopped. If suffered to continue it will destroy our Government."

So says the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, Hon. JOEL PARKER. How unlike President GRANT, who appoints a defaulting Revenue Collecter to a high position in the Government, harbors thieves and keeps them in office, permits his Secretaries to levy contributions from the highest to the lowest positions under the Government, squanders the money of the tax payer and uses the bayonets of the United States to secure a re-nomination and reelection. This is as true as it is humiliating to the people of our whole country.

> WHILE the Republican press throughout the country is full of tirades against Tammany, it makes out to preserve an able and dignified silence in regard to the man Evans and Pennsylvania's unadjusted millions. Its silence may be said to be unaccountable.—*Louisville Courier Journal*

Not only "dignified silence," but many of their leading journals shield the thieves, declare that it is "a tempest in a tea-pot" "No defalcation at all." But we cannot expect anything better from these organs that proclaim the Republican party is not responsible for the stealing of that already discovered to the amount of over twenty-five millions of dollars—not saying anything of the immense thefts that so far have been concealed from the people.

WHAT would the Radicals do if it were not for New York? The Ring there, composed of Radicals and Democrats have got their accounts somewhat "unadjusted," and forthwith all the Radical bassoons and trombones are set agog, charging it all upon the Democracy. They very conveniently forget, however, the twenty or thirty millions of thefts already detected, not committed by a mixed Ring, but by simon pure Radical office holders appointed to Federal officers by the President, all of whom are clamorous for his re-election, because he is considerate and does not punish them for their rascalities.

> GENERAL GRANT is soon to be in this city, and we observe that the City Council is taking preliminary steps to give him an official recognition. The question arises what is the best way of doing it? Our idea is that it would be more gratifying to the General if we would take the money which it is proposed to spend upon powder, fire-works and hacks on his arrival, and invest it in a handsome present, something substantial, that he will remember. The present should be, if possible, something that has not been previously given him.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Now that is a capital idea and we suggest the same thing for his office holders in this city. It would be much better than dosing him with old Monongahela.

> GENERAL HAWLEY, it is said, has prepared a lecture entitled "The Gentleman in Politics," which he is going to deliver before a Boston audience some time next October. It is said to have been inspired by the billingsgate of Democratic politicians, and is terribly severe upon the use of such language as "liar" and "blackguard."—*Commercial*.

If the General is selected by the Lecture Committee of this city, and consents to deliver the above named piece, we shall furnish him with a copy of the *Gazette*. Perhaps he may be induced to let up a little on Democrats. We advise the lecturer to straighten out his polite friend General BUTLER before he is quite so brash on other people.

THE prevalence of the "shakes" in Washington city is ascribed to the large number of excavations that are being made for the purpose of improvements of different kinds. This is all a mistake. It is only the Federal office-holders shaking in anticipation of a third or fourth assessment upon their salaries for the purpose of carrying the elections. As several important elections are only three weeks off, and the Radical committee are complaining of being "hard up," no wonder the poor clerks have the "shakes" in earnest.

IF any taxpayer desires to convince himself of the extravagance of the City Hall Ring, let him take a look at the cut stone front of SEMPLE'S establishment which cost less than *twenty-five thousand dollars* and then look at the stone work in City Hall which cost *two hundred and forty thousand dollars*.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The following is the form of application for office which has been for some time in use by the U. S. G., and which all applicants for office must hereafter, adopt, or their applications will not be entertained:

For and in consideration of my appointment to the office of——in State of—— and to the honors, emoluments, salaries, monies, perquisites, and stealings thereto belonging or any wise appertaining, I— ———do *Grant* bargain and sell unto U. S. G——the following described property to wit: Houses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, ways, water courses and race courses, bonds, mortgages, judgements, notes, horses, carriages, cigars bull purps, and cottages by the sea. And hereby also bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, to pay out of the said salaries, monies, perquisites and stealings——per cent. for the purpose of securing the re-nomination and election of the said U. S. G——to the office of President for a second term, or during his natural life. And will ever pray, &c.

——————————{seal}

Witness——————{seal}

THE ex-detective, WM. P. WOOD, thus concludes a statement in regard to the appointment of MONTGOMERY GIBBS and the wreck of the steamer Golden Rule:

The position, given him by Secretary Boutwell, was as treasury agent, and one of his specialities in Paris may be comprehended by the following extract, which is taken from the *Evening Star*, (Washington paper) of Nov. 19, 1869:

> "The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says: 'Mrs. Grant has purchased six or seven thousand francs worth of dresses, bonnets, gloves, handkerchiefs, shoes, &c., and they have been selected by a person of taste, who knows Paris well. I can promise you that the wife of our President will be one of the best dressed, if not the very best dressed woman in the United States.' "

About this time I was amusing Secretary Boutwell by writing him certain correspondence, and calling his attention to the above extract. I stated that the "person of taste" making the selection was Montgomery Gibbs, and that the funds for the purchase did not come from Mrs Grant, but were a part of Gibb's plunder in his share of the funds stolen from the steamer Golden Rule, and that this was a pretty scoundrel to be in government employ. After Mr. Boutwell's receipt of this information from me, the newspaper men were sent for, and the following was the result, which appeared in the *Evening Star* of December 23, 1869:

> "Montgomery Gibbs, Esq., special agent of the treasury department of the United States abroad, residing at Paris, and a warm personal friend of Minister Washburne, is no longer a government official."

Others besides myself believe that Gibbs, at the present writing, is a salaried government official; and this man is the same identical fellow who took passage on the steamer Golden Rule under an assumed name, on the trip upon which said vessel was wrecked, and the government money stolen; who subsequently made costly presents at the white house and to high officials, and who was nominated for high and honorable position by President Grant; and upon being rejected by the Senate was taken into Mr. Boutwell's confidence, and sent to Paris as a special agent of the treasury department.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM P. WOOD,
487 Maryland Avenue.

HON. JOEL PARKER was waited upon Thursday evening by the committee appointed by the Trenton Convention to inform him of his nomination as Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey. Governor PARKER responded to the address of the chairman of the committee in a brief speech, which he closed as follows:

> *Gentlemen*—I have not sought this nomination. I did what I could to prevent it. I would at this moment prefer to advocate the election of any one of the distinguished gentlemen who were candidates before the Convention, all my friends, who so magnanimously declined. With my record fully in view the people have nominated me. The people must now go to work and elect me. Although it would involve a great personal sacrifice to hold the office again, yet, under the circumstances of the nomination, I have no option but to obey the popular will and accept the nomination. I deem it my duty to use all legitimate and honorable means to secure my election. If I cannot be elected without the corrupt use of money let me be defeated. It is time the use of money in elections was stopped. If suffered to continue it will destroy our Government. I would not regard it as an honor to be elected by such means, for after all the honor conferred on a man by office consists not the mere holding of the position, but in the manner in which it is obtained and in which its duties are performed. I thank you, gentlemen, and, through you, all the members of the Convention you represent for the great honor bestowed upon me.

THE New Yok *Post*, Rad., puts it in this shape:

> "The boasted harmony of the Republicans of Pennsylvania in supporting the corrupt ring nominations seems to have a poor foundation. The Harrisburg *Journal*, a leading Republican newspaper, says: 'William B. Mann, of Philadelphia, the Republican candidate for District Attorney, has a rough road to travel. He has not only the entire Democratic and neutral press to fight, but several of the most powerful journals which usually support Republican nominations are bitterly against his election. Whenever a party uses such material for candidates for important offices it deserves to be embarrassed. Mann is a fearful man, having been literally driven out of the office, to which he now again aspires, by the indignation of the honest Republicans of Philadelphia. Yet he was nominated again in the face of the pretest of some of the best Republicans of that city."

THE amount of the State debts is in the neighborhood of $350,000,000. It is thus divided into groups of States:

New England States	$ 38,000,000.00
Southern States	182,000,000.00
Western States	37,000,000.00
Middle States	81,000,000.00
Pacific States	4,000,000.00

It will be seen that the great amount of the debt is in the Southern States. It has accumulated there since the war, by the rascally and thieving carpet-bag and negro State Government, with which military tyranny has afflicted the people. Thus they have run up a debt in Virginia of nearly $50,000,000, in North Carolina $30,000,000, in Tennessee $38,000,000, in Alabama $16,000,000, and Louisiana $22,000,000. A large part of these debts have been literally stolen from the State Treasuries.

A BASE LIE NAILED.

HOW RADICAL CAPITAL IS MADE.

KU KLUX OUTRAGES BY NEGRO MILITIA.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 18.—A few days since the sheriff of Sebastian county reported Kukluxism in Sebastian county so bad that the civil officers could not enforce the laws. This report was extensively published. The citizens in that county held a mass meeting, and appointed a committee of ten Republicans to visit the localities where the outrages were reported, and ascertain the truth. They did so. After examining fourty-four witnesses, nearly all Republicans, *not one single instance was found wherein the Kuklux figured.* A few disturbances had occurred, but were generally traced to the members of the militia, who are mostly negroes.

A Colored Democrat Outraged.

Four masked men went to the house of a colored man named Spencer Smith, near Austin, in this county, on Sunday evening, and fired several shots at him, wounding him in the leg. It is thought he will get well. Smith is a Democratic negro.

◆

THE OLD WORLD.

TRIAL OF THE PETROLEUSES.

Conviction on Testimony Directly Exculpatory—Specimens of True Womanhood—Angels of Mercy Behind the Barricades.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Versailles on the 7th, says: The condemnation to death of the petroleuses is even more startling than Lullier's; that is to those who heard the evidence upon which it was professedly based. They were found guilty, among other charges, of complicity in arson, and there was not one jot or tittle of evidence to establish this charge in the eyes of French law. The witnesses were numerous, and had seen the accused carrying drink about, nursing wounded, and in many other ways, which it is not easy to put upon paper, making themselves highly useful and agreeable to their friends of the National Guard. But they had not seen them set fire to any buildings or join in the preparations made by others for the fire. They had not even heard the accused, with one exception, threaten to set anything on fire. They had seen or heard other women doing and saying all this, but not the accused. I confess I thought when I heard the conclusion of the report that even the prosecution itself had despaired of bringing the charges home to the accused. Lullier has appealed to the higher court for a revision of the sentence and it is to be hoped, that taking into consideration that he was a madman for many years and that his family believed in his insanity, the sentence will not be carried out.

◆

ENGLAND.

Obituary—Grand Duke Alexis—Postal Money Order System.

LONDON, September 19. — Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury under Earl Derby, died yesterday in Dublin.

The postal money order system between the United Stated and England will go into operation October 2d.

The Russian fleet, escorting the Grand Duke Alexis, will proceed to Plymouth to coal and for necessary repairs, instead of remaining at Plymouth.

The Russian squadron, escorting the Grand Duke Alexis, arrived this evening at Plymouth.

The steamships Antwerp and Hibernia have proceeded to Liverpool.

Playing Soldier—Naval Court-Martial.

LONDON, September 19.—The newspapers generally praise the maneuvers of the troops and militia at the Aldershot camp.

The American officers, who have been present, call attention to the total absence of provision trains.

A naval court-martial has been appointed to investigate the cause of the accident to H. M. ship Racer recently ran ashore.

The English hop crop has been gathered and the yield is about one third of the average crop.

◆

ITALY.

Post-Prandial Politics.

TURIN, September 19.—The municipality of Turin gave a banquet to-day in honor of the completion of Mont Cenis Tunnel, at which the representatives of the foreign governments, who took part in the ceremonies of the final opening, were present. The utmost cordiality was evinced by all the guests, and the French Ambassador, particularly, was remarkably enthusiastic. Many speeches were made, and a number of toasts drank, the principal of which were "Success to the Mont Cenis Tunnel," and "The memory of Count Cavour."

[Special to New York World.]

TURIN, September 19.—The King of Italy arrived here to-day and had a private audience with Count De Remusat.

At the banquet, yesterday, Count De Remusat insisted on the alliance of all the Latin races. Signor Viscoti, in replying, advocated the union of France and Italy.

The King gives a banquet to-morrow.

◆

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

LONDON, September 19.—A meeting was held at Chelsea last night in favor of the British workmen now on a strike. Mr. Ogden was the principal speaker. He denounced in strong terms certain proprietors who had accumulated wealth out of the labor of the poor.

LONDON, September 19.—The foreign workmen are leaving Newcastle. The magistrates there have dismissed numerous summonses brought by masters against employees who left their work unfinished.

BRUSSELS, September 19.—The strikers here have been successful.

FRANCE.

Negotiations Interrupted—Plans for Defense—Thiers and Mexico.

VERSAILLES, September 20.—The negotiations for the final treaty of peace with Germany were temporarily suspended on account of the illness of Von Arnim, notwithstanding which, however, it was hoped that the understanding upon the original basis would be mutually agreed to, but it is announced that the modifications of the convention proposed for France are of so serious a character that Herr Von Arnim referred the whole subject to the government at Berlin. The exchange of ratifications of the treaty is therefore delayed. The settlement of all questions between the representatives of the two countries is regarded as certain.

The appeals of convicted Communists will be heard on Thursday.

The plans adopted for the military defense of France include the fortifications of Champagne, and the erection of quadrilateral detached forts around Mezieres and Charleville.

The disarmament of the National Guard in the Departments of Rhone and the Loire is completed.

Thiers demands that Mexico guarantees that it will keep faith with the treaties before he will resume diplomatic relations with that Republic.

Rochefort on Trial.

PARIS, September 20.—Thiers has been assurred through a circular from the Austrian Cabinet that nothing was done at Gastein hostile to France.

The trial of Rochefort is now in progress before the court martial at Versailles. The accused is making a vigorous defence.

Paris Forts Evacuated — New Russian Envoy.

PARIS, September 20.—The German troops have evacuated St. Denis, and the forts have been given up to the French officers.

Count Orloff will probably be the Russian Ambassador to France.

◆

ITALY.

Celebrating the Occupation of Rome.

ROME, September 20.—The anniversary of the occupation of Rome was celebrated to-day with the utmost enthusiasm. Perfect order prevails.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, September 20.—Consols, 93; 5-20's '62, 93½; '65, 93½; '67, 92⅜; 10-40's, 90.

PARIS, September 20.—Rentes 56 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 20.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9⅛s. California white wheat 12s 8d; No 2 red western spring 10s 9d all; red winter 11s 5d. Flour 21sa23s for western. Corn 32s 9d. Peas 40s 6d for Canadian.

ANTWERP, September 20.—Petroleum 50½f.

FRANKFORT, September 20.—5-20's of '62, 95⅛.

NEW YORK CITY

All Quiet in Manhattan.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The municipal situation remains unchanged. Deputy Controller Green is engaged in his office giving such assistance in the work of reform as the exigencies require.

Gen. McClellan's Letter of Declination.

The following is Gen. McClellan's letter declining the office of Controller:

Hon. A. Oakey Hall—DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., conveying me the very flattering offer of the Controllership of this city. While I should willingly render service to the public, were it in my power, in an emergency like the present, nevertheless a due regard to my public and private duties at this time, compel me to decline the appointment. With my sincere thanks for the compliment you paid me, I am

Very truly yours,
GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

Letter from Corporation Counsel O'Gorman to Mayor Hall on the Best Policy to be Pursued by the Latter.

Richard O'Gorman has written a letter to Mayor Hall in with he says.

It seems to me that in your future course in the matter of the office of Controller, you should bo governed in the matter more by the considerations of expediency and sound policy, than by those merely strictly legal rights or power. If it had been your desire to bring about the accession of a new incumbent into the office of Controller, you seem to me to have exhausted every legal expedient that could have suggested itself to you for that purpose, even at the risk of some apparent inconsistency. I now advise you not to make another appointment, to withdraw your notice to the various Departments, and to treat with Connolly as Controller. If you do not think him entitled to fill the office *de jure* by treating him as Controller *de facto*, you will adopt the course which is, in my opinion, necessary to prevent financial difficulties and complications and the continuance of that public excitement and sense of insecurity, which a prolonged legal controversy in this case would intensify. It should be borne in mind also that long before that controversy could be determined, a new Legislature will have assembled, who will be able to move calmly and deliberately to consider any matters connected with this case, which may be properly submitted for their consideration.

Yours Faithfully,
RICHARD O'GORMAN.

◆

COURT CIRCULAR.

Grant in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 19.—President Grant reviewed a procession, composed of the Zouave and Colored Battalions, Police and Fire Department, at the Burnett House, this morning, and received the welcoming address by Mayor Davis, to which he responded briefly. At noon he was introduced on 'Change by Vice President Morrison. The President spoke briefly, expressing his gratification at the reception from the people, all the more because it was from the people of a great nation, and not from a divided country.

Ulysses at the Exposition—He Makes a Speech.

CINCINNATI, September 19.—President Grant visited the Industrial Exposition this evening at eight o'clock. Large crowds had collected in the street in front of the halls, and in anticipation of the distinguished visitor an immense audience had gathered in the halls of the Exposition, estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand persons. The President was first received in the main office by A. L. Goshorn, President of the Exposition, after which he was conducted by the latter, and accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, passed through the various departments.

The party returned through the main hall, where a temporary halt was made, while the President was presented to the managers of the Exposition. There was a speech making by Mr. Olbaher, who presented a boquet to the President.

Grant merely replied—

"I thank you, sir."

Which was about all that he said, save what he remarked to the gent accompanying him, as he passed through the various parts of the magnificent Exposition, in which he expressed great interest. This has been the greatest day at the exposition in its history. The number of visitors to-day and this evening is estimated at 30,000. Persons here to-day, who have participated in the great fairs of England, says that, in some respects, this is the greatest industrial display they have ever seen.

BEARDING THE LION.

SALT LAKE, September 19.—The Grand Jury of the Third District was empanelled this forenoon. All polygamists were excused. The Mormon journals are very bitter on the United States law officers in consequence.

Chief Justice McKean, in his charge to the jury, said:

"You are summoned not to try criminal cases, but to say what criminal cases shall be presented for trial. In the discharge of the duty, you will be governed by the same principles of law which govern Grand Juries in Maine and Montana, in Georgia and Arizona. The principles of law are everywhere applicable throughout the Republic. The crimes of murder, arson, larceny, bigamy, adultery and riot in Utah, are the same crimes as elsewhere throughout christendom. If there is any thing peculiar in the situation in Utah, it is the peculiar conduct of some men here, and not any peculiar principles or policy that are to be enforced here. Utah being in the United States the people, like the people of every coutry, are amevable to the laws of the United States. Those who obey the laws must be and shall be protected in their rights. Those who don't, must answer at the bar of justice and these men of influence, who in practice defiantly trample on the laws themselves, and by precept cause others to do so, should be the first to feel the firm grip of the law rather than the obscure men, whom they have misled.

Gentlemen it is your duty and mine to enforce the laws. Let us do so without fear, favor, affection, predjudice or the hope of reward."

◆

THE SIR KNIGHTS.

Special to THE POST.]

BALTIMORE, September 19, 1871.

One of the most pleasant reminiscences of the Templar demonstration in this city was the banquet given by Mary Commandery No. 36, of Philadelphia, to the Grand Encampment of the United States. The banquet was given in the large saloon of the Maryland Institute, and was attended by about three hundred and fifty ladies, and Knights from all sections of the United States and Canada.

Toasts were responded to by Grand Master Gardner; Sires Mann and Schultz of Maryland, Horner of Louisiana, Carson of New Jersey, Dean and Lewis of Massachusetts, Vaux of Philadelphia, Grand Commander Howell of Lancaster, Pa., and our distinguished fellow citizen Hon. James H. Hopkins.

The city is full of strangers to-night. The headquarters of the several Commanderies are crowded with visitors. If the weather proves favorable, the display on Thursday will be unequaled by anything in the United States. J. E. S.

By Associated Press.]

Inaugurating the Nineteenth Triennial.

BALTIMORE, September 19.—The Nineteenth Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States commenced in this city this morning.

The procession escorting, the Grand Encampment of the United States, moved through the principal streets to the Masonic Temple, where J. H. B. Latrobe, Grand Master of the Maryland Masons, delivered an address of welcome, to which Wm. Sewall Gardner, Grand Commander of the Grand Encampment, made an appropriate response. Nineteen commanderies, mostly from the Western and Southern States, reported to-day.

The Grand Banquet.

A grand banquet was given the Knights Templar this evening at Maryland Institute. Three tables extending the entire length of the hall, several hundred feet, had every seat filled with the Grand Officers and invited guests, including some fifty ladies. Speeches and toasts followed the edibles, interspersed with vocal music.

Painful Accident—Serious Injury to Eminent Commander Ehringer, of St. Louis.

An accident of a serious nature occurred to-night. While Ascalon Commandery No. 16, of St. Louis, was parading with its band, preceded by its Eminent Commander, Wm. Whelton Ehringer, on horseback, passing in front of Barnum's House, where the street was densely crowded, the horse became frightened, reared and fell back on the rider, breaking one of his arms, and otherwise badly bruising him. He was taken to Mount Vernon Hotel, the headquarters of the Commandery.

Visiting the Tomb of the "Father of His Country."

WASHINGTON, September 19.—This morning all the visiting Knights Templar, accompanied by a number of Knights of this city proceeded to Mount Vernon to see the home of Washington, and hold Masonic services at his tomb.

Opening the Nineteenth Triennial Conclave—Another Accident to a Templar.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—The conclave of Knights Templars convened this morning. Sir William Swelt, Most Eminent Grand Master, delivered the address. After which reports were made by the several officers, and the entire session was consumed in official business. D. P. Cartright of Elmira, New York, Commandery, fell from the third story window of his hotel this morning and was seriously injured.

Banquets, Serenades, &c.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—The Grand Commandery of Maryland gave a musical reception at Masonic Temple to the visiting Knights to-night. The programme consisted of a promenade concert, supper and hop. The upper and lower halls of the Temple were thronged to a late hour. A large number of elegantly dressed ladies were present.

At Barnum's Hotel, the members of the Supreme Council for the Souther Jurisdiction of the United States of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, gave a banquet to the members of the Supreme Council for the Northern States.

At Rennert's Hotel, Sir M. A. Richards Muckle, Manager of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and Treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, was presented with an elegant and costly set of equipments, in behalf of the German Masons of Philadelphia.

Dodworth's band of New York, with a number of Masons serenaded the numerous newspaper offices to-night.

Judge W. M. Taylor, of Texas, delegate to the Masonic and Episcopal conventions, is seriously ill in this city.

Prize Drill.

The Baltimore Commandery No. 2, will present to-morrow a magnificent silver libation service to the visiting Commandery showing the greatest proficiency in drill, and have selected as judges the following gentlemen, not members of the fraternity, General John W. Horn, General Adam E. King, Colonel James R. Herbert and Mr. Albert Kichie.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR SCHURZ AT NASHVILLE.

Proposed National Reform Party

GEN. M'COOK RAPIDLY RECOVERING

Senator Thurman and Gen. Hawley Ill.

MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS RADICAL CONVENTIONS.

Senator Schurz at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 20.—Carl Schurz made his promised speech at the Capitol to-day. An immense audience attended, representing all parties and all sections of Tennessee. His arrival in the Hall of Representatives was greeted with applause. Governor Neil S. Brown made a few remarks, introducing him. The speech of Mr. Schurz was of great length, liberal, candid and impartial, and was well received.

Glad to Meet Men of all Parties.

He began by stating that notwithstanding the captious remarks which have been made relative to his accepting an invitation from prominent men, who had been rebels, he was happy to meet all steadfast union men, and equally happy to stretch out his hand to all men who had stood against the government during the war, but are now ready to work for the restoration of universal peace, harmony, friendship and true brotherhood, and thanked Unionists and Confederates, Republicans and Democrats, natives and adopted citizens, white and black, for the friendly welcome extended him. He had no selfish aspirations. His audience had nothing to give him. He had attained the highest political position attainable to a foreign born citizen under the Constitution. He would utter the natural convictions of his mind without fear and impartiality.

General Amnesty Should be Declared.

Proceeding to discuss the present condition of public affairs, he said: A general amnesty should no longer be postponed, and would tend to disarm the feeling of aberation caused in the South by the results of the late war. A just, generous and conciliatory policy should be adopted. It was necessary to return without delay to the sound practices of constitutional government.

Corruption of the Administration.

Local self-government should be restored to that freedom which belonged to it. Great abuses had grown up in the civil service, and must be corrected. Our system of import duties needed changes. The taxes must be reduced. A return to specie payment must be made; corruption in high places rebuked; the influence of corporations of tremendous power guarded against, and donations of public lands stopped. These were, he said, the problems to be solved, and his views were shared by millions of liberal Republicans of the North. Some of them were of special interest to the South.

The South Should Strive for Reform.

He impressed upon his audience the importance of the attitude of the South in laboring for reform. So long as disorders prevailed, the North would not yield to its liberal progressive impulses. The war was not caused by the antagonism between slavery and free labor. Slavery brought on the struggle, and caused the defeat. It isolated the South from the world. France and England dared not interfere against free labor. The South should profit by the result of the struggle. Its cause was hopelessly lost, and can never be regained.

Proposed New Reform Party.

Mr. Schurz was emphatic in disapprobation of the policy of the present Administration and in his frequent expressions of apprehension of the results to our Republican institutions to follow its perpetuation in power. The only deliverance he considered to be through the co-operation of sincere patriots of all parties in a political organization, which would secure the obliteration of sectional bitterness from National politics. Such an organization would command the confidence and secure the co-operation of those of his faith, who would support it in preference to the Administration party, but could not conscientiously act with the Democratic party. Such a movement would receive the support of the entire German element of the nation and the true patriots of all parties, and result in a genuine restoration of the Union.

Free Labor.

He referred to the change of affairs in the South and the necessity of a change of its social and political organization, based on the principle of equality. The Reconstruction Acts of Congress were not the offsprings of hatred and vindictiveness, but of stern necessity to protect those who stood by the Union, white and black, and to prevent reaction and future troubles. The Southern people would resort to all possible expedients except that of free labor in its true form, and free labor must and would be maintained, secured and developed, or the struggle would be fought over for those political privileges by which freemen maintain their rights.

He asked if the South was placed in the position of the North, would it have done less? The remainder of the speech was devoted to an exposition of his views upon the other topics mentioned at the outset of his remarks.

He addresses the Germans to-morrow night in their language.

Gen. McCook.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Gen. Geo. W. McCook is in the city consulting a physician about the propriety of his returning to Ohio and participating in the canvass.

Illinois Radical Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., September 20.—The Republican State Committee to nominate a candidate to Congress, for the State at large, met here to-day. All counties of the State except four were pepresented. D. W. Munn, President; and D. Shephard, was chosen Secretary. Gen. J. S. Beveridge, of Cook county, was nominated on the first formal ballot by a vote of 386 out of 491 and the nomination was afterwards made unanimous.

Personal.

COLUMBUS, O., September 20.—Senator Thurman, is quite sick with a fever.

Gen. Hawley declines to take any part in the campaign in Ohio, on account of sickness.

Minnesota Radical State Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., September 20.—The Republican State Convention met at twelve o'clock to-day, and nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Horace Austin; Lieutenant-Governor—A. H. Yale, of Winona, both by acclamation. Secretary of State—S. P. Jennison, of Goodhue county. Treasurer—W. M. Seager. Associate Justices—S. J. R. McMillen and J. M. Berry. Attorney-General—F. R. E. Cornell.

Butler has a Good Show in the Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., September 20.—Returns received by the *Republican* show the election of 573 delegates to the Republican State Convention, of whom 216 are for Butler, and 357 against him.

Row at a Radical Convention.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Greeley Republicans held a Senatorial Convention in several of the city districts last night and nominated candidates for the Legislative offices. The Grant wing of the city Republicans met in the several Assembly districts last night and elected delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Among the delegates chosen was Joseph W. Booth, Edwin D. Morgan, Theo. W. Dwight, Frederick A. Conklin, Jackson S. Shultz, Charles S. Spencer, Chester A. Arthur, John Russell Young, Major J. M. Bendy. There was a desperate row between the Darling and anti-Darling factions in the Twentieth Assembly District. The police were obliged to interfere.

The Vote on the New Constitution.

OMAHA September 19.—On the vote for the new constitution for the State of Nebraska, twenty-six prominent points in the State heard from show a majority of 15,708 against its adoption.

The independent propositions submitted—first, for making bank stockholders liable for three times the amount of stock; second, for giving counties the right of prohibiting or licensing the sale of spirituous liquors; third, prohibiting county or municipal aid to railroads; fourth, compulsory education; fifth, female suffrage—were all voted down by an overwhelming majority. Female suffrage fared the worst of all. It is not expected that further returns will materially change the result.

Scramble for John A. Logan's Congressional Shoes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., September 19.—The Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from the State at large, meets here to-morrow. Seven candidates are in the field for the nomination, but the struggle is believed to lie between Ex-Auditor J. K. Dubois, Ex-Governor Oglesby and Gen. J. S. Beveridge, with present indications in favor of Dubois. Among the noted politicians present are Senator Trumbull and Governor B. G. Brown.

THE QUEBEC REGATTA.

The Renforths have an Easy Victory—Kelly Winner of the Scull Race.

QUEBEC, September 20.—In the four-oared race to-day, five Quebec crews and the Renforths started, the Renforths winning by two minutes.

In the single scull race Kelly was first, Chambers second, and Percy third.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THERE are fifty graded schools in Mercer county.

SCARLET fever prevails in some districts of Lawrence county.

JOHNSTOWN is going to erect a mammoth municipal building.

NAPIER township, Bedford county, rejoices in a four legged chicken.

GRASSHOPPERS are destroying the clover seed crop in Lehigh county.

MILESBURG, Centre county, is becoming an important manufacturing locality.

LITIZ, Lancaster county, was much resorted to this season as a watering place.

THE nail factory at the Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, started up last week.

THE citizens of Greenville intend putting down a test well for gas or oil at that place.

A Pittsburgh company is about to erect iron works near Black Lick Station Indiana county.

A BEDFORD man boasts a sun flower stalk fifteen feet high, and bearing twenty-four flowers.

THE Broad Top railroad has leased the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad for one year from the 15th inst.

THE contractor for doing the work on the North East Penn. railroad now has a part of his force doing duty near Hatboro.

MR. RING, of Meadville, recovered $5,000 from the A. & G. W. Ry. Co, for a load of horses burned in a car a short time since.

IT is reported that a company is being organized in New Castle for the purpose of rebuilding and starting the Union Glass Works.

THE store and barn of Alexander Colwell, of Valley township, Armstrong county, was destroyed by fire, last Friday. Loss $5,000.

PHILADELPHIA has not less than six thousand manufacturing establishments, giving employment to one hundred and twenty-five thousand persons.

THERE are thirty-one citizens of Mercer county, who, yielding to the pressure of the public, are candidates for office, and announced as such.—*Warren Ledger.*

THE body of Michael Keman, who fell overboard from a boat while returning from a picnic up the Monongahela, last Saturday evening, was found yesterday morning.

THE temperance men of Dauphin county held a Convention on Tuesday and put in nomination a county ticket composed of Democrats and Radicals. A negro preacher was nominated for auditor.

THOMAS GILBERT, a lad eight years old, while engaged in mowing weeds in his father's dooryard, Halifax township, Dauphin county, tread on his scythe, cutting his foot nearly off, from which he bled to death.

THE new township of Hovey, in Armstrong county, was created by the court, last week, by dividing Perry township, and the election this fall will be held at Happy Retreat. Parker's Landing is embraced in Hovey.

THE propagation of black bass in the Juniata river and other streams in the State has been tried with great success. A few of the fish were brought from Maryland year ago and placed in the Juniata above Huningdon, and now millions of young bass, from one to three inches long, disport in the waters. This fact should cause an organized effort to be made to stock the Susquehanna with this palatable food fish.

UP to the close of last week there had been transported south from Mauch Chunk, over both railroads and canal, since the first of January, 2,194,349 09 tons of coal. Last week the shipments amounted to 119,619 17 tons, being 19,452 09 tons less than the preceding week. The corresponding week last year 116,915 15 tons were shipped, and the total for last year to this time was 2,964,069 02 tons. In comparing the shipments of the past week and the present year with corresponding dates of last year, we find an increase for the week of 1871 of 3,339 07 tons, and a decrease for the present year of 769,710 13 tons.

MEDICAL.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

Diosma Crenata—Buchu Leaves.

PROPERTIES—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of a Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by ersons from 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement, or Labor Pains, Bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other Remedy, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of tha Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-Dust Deposit, and mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms, Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Week Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Loss of Power, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from the habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c, superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorroes, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,

TAKE NO OTHER.

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE,

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS.

DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

ADDRESS

H. T. HELMBOLD,

594 Broadway, N. Y.

None are Genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with Fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

The Wandering Administration—The Smoky City Snubbed—Nobody to Receive the Dents or Presi-Dent—Ulysses is Received by a U. S. Revenue Officer and a Bull Calf.

"The saddest words of tongue and pen,
Is Grant is come to town again."

The sixteenth President of the United States, and the would-be President of San Domingo, the "Great Kuklux," as Sumner styled him, has temporarily transferred the seat of government from Long Branch to Little Washington, and arrived in this city yesterday afternoon on the 2:30 train. *en route* to see his "relations." Though his coming had been heralded by the trumpet tongue of the press, and electric tongues of wire yet the only party there to receive the "second Washington," outside the traveling public, were Policeman Fox, the U. S. Assistant Assessor, Serene Steel, Marshal Murdock, Soopervisor Sweitzer, "Spectacled" Swoope, Gorgeous Gamble, Humpty Dumpty Davis, Adipose Stewart, several pardon brokers looking after Colonel Morgan's interests, and a huge bull calf which stood near by and bellowed his acknowledgements to "His Excellency" in a way that woke the echoes up the Pan Handle Tunnel. Tommy Steel was on hand with a bunch of silver plated tooth picks as a present to His Excellency. Sweitzer donated a Homestead lot; Tom Davis furnished a new "white" tile; Fatty Stewart a box of "Stamped" envelopes; Murdock a silver slush bowl; and Gamble a "cold" headed cane. Grant "received" them graciously, as usual, and returned his cordial thanks to the "public spirited citizens of Pittsburgh."

The Lincoln Club had tendered him a formal reception, but as soon as he discovered that the small pox was prevailing at the Lincoln Club Rooms, he informed them that the "Club" was hardly a "trump," and that they "needn't come."

The President looked worried, and wore a four dollar "cylinder" hat, which was somewhat battered by the length of the journey. His whiskers are close clipped, and the delicate blonde shade was mottled with a brick red tint. The car in which the President was traveling was shifted from one track to another, the President remaining on the platform during the interval. In response to repeated calls for a speech the President lifted the battered tile from that head, venerable with years and honors, and said:

FELLOW CITIZENS, I feel too "full" for utterance, and "you know how it is yourself," but if there is anything for which I am more profuselythankfulthan another it is for that "Homestead lot" from Sweitzer. But gentleman, I have a few words to say on the "issues of the hour." I suppose you have heard of that white-hatted repprobate, Horace Greeley. Well he wants to limit the Presidential office to one term. My friends you must fight against that idea if you know which side of your bread is buttered. Keep tearing away at Tammany, but don't mention Hodge or Evans. My friends I am unaccustomed to public speaking so you must excuse me from further remarks. (Faint cheers.)

The train then glided out of the depot, and the reception "jig was up."

◆

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

A Prominent Citizen Tired of Life.

On Saturday morning the community was startled by the report that Mr. A. Q. Casselberry, manager of the P. & A. Telegraph Company, had committed suicide at his residence, No. 50 Esplanade street, Allegheny, by shooting himself. It seems that Mr. C. was suffering from nervous prostration, and Friday night proved a sleepless one. Between five and six o'clock on Saturday morning he arose from his bed and secured a small Smith & Wesson revolver, which he kept in his bed chamber, and then laid down again. While in a reclining position he placed the weapon close to his left breast and fired. The report aroused his wife who was in the room with him, and although hardly conscious of what had occured, soonascertained that he had shot himself. Drs. Mabon, Dick and Ure were immediately summoned, and upon examination it was found that the ball had entered the left breast just above the nipple, and striking a rib had glanced off and penetrated through the fourth and fifth ribs to the lung, and then passed into the back. At first the wound was considered fatal, and one or two of the physicians expressed the opinion that nothing could be done. Mabon, who was first called in, took charge of the case, and did all in his power until the arrival of Dr. Dake, of this city, who is the family physician, and into whose care the case was given. It was found that there was severe internal hemorrhage, and efforts were directed towards checking the flow of blood

Mr. C. has been for years connected with the Western Union telegraph office in this city, and for some time past Assistant Manager of the P. & A. Company. He is also Treasurer of the Improvement Trust Company, and is also a Director of the Park Place Improvement Company. Probably no man in the city has so many warm friends. Courteous in his disposition and manners, he won hosts of friends, not one of whom will hear of his attempted self-destruction without surprise and sincere sorrow. The cause of the rash act has not been stated, but it is known that he had no financial embarrassments. His domestic affairs are of the most pleasant character.

Telegrams have been sent to his father and mother, who reside in Salem, Ohio, and also to relatives residing in Philadelphia.

If the wound should prove fatal, Mr. C. will be mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His condition last evening was extremely critical.

◆

THE following United States patents were issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending September 12, 1871;

Wagon axle—Nathaniel Mead, Oil City.
Drilling machine—George Koch, Cass.
Dumping car—Thomas McVay, Braddock's Field.
Ironing and kitchen table combined—J. Valley, North East.
Pipe wrench—Henry Wilson, Tarr Farm.

◆

Fayette County Agricultural Fair.

The Agricultural Association of Fayette county will hold its third Annual Fair at Brownsville, October 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th. The buildings have been repaired and new ones erected. The race track is in superb condition, and everything has been done to secure the comfort and convenience of spectators and visitors. The Brownsville and Geneva boats will carry exhibitors and their goods at half fair. Those desiring premium lists can secure them by addressing Treasurer, Brownsville, Pa.

"THE PAPER" CLAIMS.

AUDITOR REED'S REPORT.

Net Amount for Distribution $12,109 35—The Claims of Hoe, Markle, The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh "Commercial," and the Employees Allowed, Subject to Exceptions Within Ten Days.

Yesterday David Reed, Esq., who was appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas, to audit "The Paper" claims, and distribute the funds paid into Court by the Sheriff on *fi. fa.* No. 179, June T., 1871, completed his report. From the document, which is very voluminous, it appears that two classes of execution creditors appeared and claimed the funds—first, those who have executions upon judgment obtained in Court, and, second, those who have executions upon judgments obtained before Aldermen. The Court judgments are of two kinds—first, those issued upon judgments obtained against A. M. Gibson & Co., and, second, those against "The Paper Printing and Publishing Co."

The following creditors obtained judgments and issued executions.

First—R. Hoe & Co. vs A. M. Gibson, T. B. Searight, impleaded as Searight & Gibson, No. 60, June 5, 1871. Execution came into the hands of the Sheriff March 17, 1871.

Second—Joseph Snowden vs. A. M. Gibson & Co. Judgment before Alderman Neubert. Notice given to Sheriff March 22, 1871.

Third—Pittsburgh *Commercial* vs. A. M. Gibson & Co. Before Alderman Neubert. Execution and levy made. Notice given to Sheriff March 23, 1871.

Fourth—Thirty-nine cases before Alderman McMasters. Execution issued and levy made. Notice given to Sheriff March 30, 1871.

Fifth—Five judgements before Alderman McMasters, same defendant, levy execution made and notice given Sheriff April 3, 1871.

Sixth—W. P. Haven & Co., vs. A. M. Gibson & Co., execution received by the Sheriff April 4, 1871, at 8:45 o'clock A. M.

Seventh—Wm. Douglass & Co., vs. The Paper Printing Co., execution issued. Received by the Sheriff April 4, 1871, at 9:53 o'clock A. M.

Eighth—Weldon & Kelley vs. The Paper Printing and Publishing Co., execution issued and received by the Sheriff April 6, 1871, at 9:45 o'clock A. M.

Ninth—C. P. Markle & Sons vs. A. M. Gibson & Co., execution issued and received by the Sheriff April, 1871.

Tenth—Edward C. Peachan vs. A. M. Gibson. Execution received by the Sheriff April 12th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Eleventh—R. Hoe & Co. vs. A. M. Gibson. Execution received by the Sheriff April 12th, 1871, at 1:35 o'clock, P. M.

Twelfth—Two judgments and executions of McCune & Foreester vs. A. M. Gibson. Execution received by the Sheriff April 15th, 1874.

Thirteenth—Judgment of N. B. Bakewell & Co. vs. A. M. Gibson. Before Alderman Nicholson April 17th, 1871. Execution issued.

Fourteenth—Wm. Ramsey vs. A. M. Gibson, No. 190, June term. Execution came to Sheriff April 20, 1871.

The above embrace all the claims presented to the Auditor, and are given in the order of time as they came into the Sheriff's hands. The fund for distribution is not sufficient to satisfy all the claims, and hence numerous exceptions have been made to the right of sundry claimants to participate in the funds realized from the sale. These objections the auditor considers exhaustively and at great length, and decides in favor of the payment in full with costs and interest to the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co., on execution issued 15th of March 1871. Amount $3,268 32 with interest.

Secondly.—In favor of R. Hoe & Co., this being the second execution in the order of time, and subsequent to the attachment of the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co. Amount $5,889 99 with interest.

Third.—In favor of Joseph Snowden, in full on levy made March 22, 1871. Amount $35 00 with interest.

Fourth.—In favor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. Amount $49 92 with interest.

Fifth—In favor of the forty-three creditors who obtained judgment at Alderman McMasters' against A. M. Gibson as The Paper, amounting to $1,999 72.

The following claimants come under this class:

J. W. Breen	$75 74	—Date Ex. Mch 30 '71
J. P. O'Neil	64 28	" "
John S. Bosler	24 00	" "
Thos. Huey	41 56	" "
Geo. Arnold	75 64	" "
A. S. McCurdy	40 76	" "
W. B. McCord	62 50	" "
Wm. M. Hartzell	37 54	" "
Wm. Ainsbaugh	18 00	" "
J. H. Clark	40 00	" "
Wm. Smith	16 00	" "
David Ritchie	16 00	" "
Wm. White	16 00	" "
G. W. Englis	44 37	" "
George Reddick	13 41	" "
Chas. McCormick	41 56	" "
George A. Madden	29 92	" "
Wm. Williams	9 38	" "
H. P. Chapline	30 95	" "
J. P. Murphy	26 10	" "
E. S. Carson	43 83	" "
T. Atkinson	34 55	" "
L. C. Sheppard	45 75	" "
J. G. Charlton	59 07	" "
Thos. Bannon	42 75	" "
Frank Kolbecker	18 31	" "
Geo. S. Gilchrist	30 50	" "
A. & S. Wilson	62 11	" "
Marshall & Bros	56 63	" "
J. R. Weldon & Co.	6 65	" "
Thos. Harris	17 82	" "
M. J. McGann	20 40	" "
Wm. Waggoner	44 86	" "
Thos. D. Davis	36 72	" "
David S. Carson	27 50	" "
J. T. McCoy	41 58	" "
M. Walsh	37 21	" "
Louis Marot	24 16	" "
J. H. Joy	30 00	" "
Bartley T. Campbell	70 00	Apr 3, '71
John Loughrey	100 00	" "
Wallace & McAleese	30 00	" "
J. & G. Pearson	25 25	" "

These claims amount to $1,999 72.

Sixth—In favor of C. P. Markle & Co. for $330 97.

Then follow the other claims, which will be paid in the order noted above, as far as the funds go.

The total amount realized from the sale of "The Paper" effects was $13,653 18, from which deduct Sheriffs cost of $298 18, and rent and Prothonotary fees amounting to $1,246 89, leaving the net amount for distribution among the creditors $12,109 25.

Under the rule of Court the report remains with Mr. Reed ten days for exceptions. If none are filed in that time, the money will be distributed as above.

◆

WE are reliably informed that the young man, Mr. A. A. Connor, who made an information against David Drennan of Plum township, this county, for illegal liquor selling, has not been expelled from his church as has been reported, neither ha he been censured.

◆

Hazard & Caswell's,
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

No Family
Should be without Ariosa, Fragar and Compono Coffee.

Pimples Removed.
and the Skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York

Chapped Hands.
And face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Chapped Hands.
Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

No Family
Chould be without Ariosa, Fragar and Sompono Coffee.

No Family
Should be without Ariosa, Fragar and Compono Coffee.

A BIG HAUL.

Seizure of Spirits—Two Thousand Barrels of "Old Rye" Captured.

Some time since Samuel Thompson, a Brownsville liquor dealer, was arrested on charges of perpetrating frauds on the government, in dodging the revenue. Plans were then laid for seizing the whisky owned by Thompson, but owing to the fact that there was a heavy penalty liable in case the government officers should not fully make out their case, the greatest caution was exercises. At length, an opinion was given by United States attorney Swoope, to the effect that the seizure could be made, which was approved by the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington, and the seizure ordered. Collectors Merrick, of the Twenty-fourth district, and Markle, of the Twenty-first, accordingly made the seizure last week, and officially reported the fact on Saturday to Mr. Swoope. The amount of whisky seized was *one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven* barrels. Thompson is accused of systematic and long continued frauds on the revenue, and the charges against him include violations of nearly every forfeiting section in the revenue act. Thompson is a heavy dealer, being interested in a distillery in Millsboro, has a wholesale liquor house at Brownsville, and a rectifying establishment and bonded warehouse at West Brownsville. This is the largest seizure ever made in this district.

◆

TO CURE Cough, Cold and Sore throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BURNETT'S TOILET ARTICLES.

Burnett's Toilet Articles,
Burnett's Toilet Articles,
Burnett's Toilet Articles,
Cocoaine, Kalliston and Cologne,
Cocoaine, Kalliston and Cologne,
Cocoaine, Kalliston and Cologne,
Florimel, Florimel, Florimel,
Florimel, Florimel, Florimel,
Burnett's Flavoring Extracts of all kinds,
Burnett's Flavoring Extracts of all kinds,
All sold at the Lowest Rates,
All sold at the Lowest Rates,
At Fleming's Drug Store,
At Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,
No. 84 MARKET STREET.

A GOOD SELECTION

Of Fine Tooth and Dressing Combs. Also, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, in endless variety, for sale at moderate prices, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

A BEAUTIFUL FACE IS A SILENT COMMENDATION.

Then, Ladies, why do you not use "Gouraud's Oriental Cream," the most delicate preparation in use. Sold cheapest by
JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, corner of the Diamond,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, prepared by Garanciere & Dupont, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty in France, are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Overuses or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Full directions in each box. **Price $1 per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5.**

Sold by the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 Courtland Street, New York. Pamphlets of Advice sent free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are unfailing in the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieved in ten minutes. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. jy11-TU-TH&S:eowd&eow-W

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE, Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy 29:1yw

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the priviliage of extending to $300,000. jun24:6mw

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDER-FEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:11w-E.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration have been this day granted to A. P. Lewis, Executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Lewis, late of North Fayette township, deceased; and all persons indebted to said decedent will please make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will please present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to
A. P. LEWIS.
July 19, 1871. jy 22:6tW

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers.
J. H. REEVES,
au26:1yW 78 Nassau street, New York.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. c15:1

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!
ON THE LINE OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 Acres
OF THE
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America

3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the
State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley.
NOW FOR SALE, for cash or long credit.

These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Prices range from $2 to $10 per Acre.

HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.
2,500,000 Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.

Soldiers of the late war are entitled to a
FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES,
within Railroad limits, equal to a direct bounty of $400.

Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps mailed free everywhere.
Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.
sep4-em&w-3m. Omaha, Neb.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
For Purifying the Blood.

A medicine, that cure is a real public blessing AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as ulceration of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. With their departure Health returns.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists;
Sold druggists everywhere.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INNCRIPTION.

Duff's College.
No. 37 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mercantile, Steamboat, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers Bookkeeping taught by experienced Accountants.

Business Men are the best instructors of business usages

No engravers' copy lines are used in teaching Penmanship. Wm. H. Duff is in attendance the entire day, to write pen and ink copies for pupils.

For full information, specimens, &c., call or address
P. DUFF & SONS.
sep16:es&W-2m

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 306 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 306 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar14:yd&w.

PITTSBURGH
HOMEOPATHIC
Medical Institute,
No. 264 Penn Street.

Dr. Augustus Slee continues to treat all private diseases with great success at the Institute, which is now open for the reception and accommodation of patients coming from a distance to procure treatment or medical advice.

A successful practice of 18 years is sufficient guarantee for the future. Spermatorrhoea or Nervous Debility permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skilfully treated, and the effects of mercury eradicated.

The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases, sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted. aug.12d&w:1y.

A CARD
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Headache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and, suffering excruciating pains at the time; she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from it. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 145 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similarly afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.
(Signed CATHERINE DAVIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THAT THE FUSI YAMA TEA IMPORTING COMPANY
IS A GENUINE TEA COMPANY,
We Give Below the Names of Some of the Present STOCKHOLDERS

Ralph Bagaley, Esq.,
R. G. Hope,
S. Brookfield,
Wm. H. Simpson,
A. D. Johnson,
Allen Kramer,
J. B. McClelland,
Josiah Holmes,
J. O. Flowers,
H. Shook,
John Roney,
J. S. Black,
J. Grandison,
J. Chadwick,
Wm. Swindell,
C. P. Caughey,
Thomas L. Coombs,
Wilson McCandless,
W. C. Moreland,
S. C. Hay,
H. I. Adair,
Capt. Wm. Crawford,
Thomas Graham,
Maggie T. Patterson,
Albert L. Kyle,
Lyman & Silliman,
Joseph Kimmell,
Cormick Logue,
Wm. Kyle,
E. McAfee,
Hon. John H. Kerr,
A. H. Patterson,
A. I. Billows,
W. A. Adair,
Thomas W. Shaw, M. D.
L. Googins,
A. D. Johnson,
W. C. Reiter, M. D.
J. H. McClelland, M. D.
Charles Pickering,
Thomas Hobson,
T. H. Hopkins,
Joseph S. Finch,
L. T. Yoder,
James Adair,
Robert J. Grier,
Henry Shade,
W. R. Boggs,
G. M. Black,
Henry Swindell,
Hon. R. W. Mackey,
John Foster,
Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh,
E. F. Dravo,
Robert M. Wilson,
C. C. Hussey,
Wm. J. Friday,
Calvin Wells,
M. E. Little,
R. A. Kyle,
Fannie H. Patterson,
J. F. Roth,

Books of Subscription
ARE OPEN
AT THE
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
140 Smithfield Street,

Where copies of Charter, By-Laws, and further information can be had. The Tea business over the Pacific Railroad is increasing at a wonderful rate, and as this Company was among the first in the field, and having its OWN BRANCH HOUSE IN JAPAN, its prospects for a large and profitable business are truly flattering. The Company will buy, dry, pack and ship Tea from Japan to all parts of the United States on Commission, while keeping in Pittsburgh a large and fresh assortment of Tea for sale to the trade and consumers. sep2

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on *every* package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all disease of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY
J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address
DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,
Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
DISEASES OF THE SCALP
Produce Gray Hair and Baldness.
THE USE OF
HALL'S VEGETABLE
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Will restore to its natural color and promote its growth.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
jar27 eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa

FREE TRY SAMPLES of our GREAT 8 page $1 00 illustrated weekly 30 years established. Fine steel engravings free to sub's. Agt's make $5 a day. Send for The Saturday Gazette. Hallowell, Me. sep2:13tW

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES. SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT
Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases ut it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which her owth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose . . . HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAD'S READY RELIEF.

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, end is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Red-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIFE

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called —if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pain will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS

The application of the READY RELIEF to the partor parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will affo ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure
CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE BOWELS
And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops will prevent richness or pains from change of water.
IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED
FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible Fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of engorged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Chologues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines accumulate, and become deposited in the sytem.

GRANT'S BIOGRAPHY.

A Chapter from the Personal History of Our President—His Accidental Promotion by Fremont—His Drunkenness—Never Forgets a Friend or a Favor.

[New York Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.]

In 1854 Lieutenant U. S. Grant was then quartermaster of the Fourth Infantry, stationed at Vancouver's Island, on the Pacific coast. Alfred Pleasanton was lieutenant of dragoons, and Rufus Ingalls was the quartermaster of the post. Grant had been addicted to drink to the extent that he had been several times cautioned by his friends, and he finally, to prevent trouble, and as a guarantee of future abstience, placed his resignation in the hands of Colonel Buchanan, to be used in case of another disgraceful spree. Soon after this Grant went to San Francisco, and while there got on another "tear," and overstayed his leave, being seduced by the wonderful temptations and fascinations of the Occidental city, so noted for its occipental changes of fortune and life. When he returned to his post he found, much to his surprise and mortification, that his dissipation had become known and the resignation had been forwarded with such an indorsement as secured its immediate acceptance. In due course of time Grant became a private citizen. He was now in a bad fix. Impecunious and despondent, he tried to drown his sorrows in the flowing bowl. Pleasanton and Ingalls were warm personal friends of "Sam" Grant, and together they "staked" him, so as to enable him to reach the States via Panama. He proceeded to St. Louis, and there lived the life of a vagabond of the first water loafing about the city alternating about the city and old Dent's farm, several miles out of the city. At this time General William S. Hillyer and General Rawlins were in business together as counsellors and attorneys at law, and Grant used to make their rooms a sort of headquarters, dropping in almost every day, and passing hours with his feet cocked on the table or a chair, enjoying his inevitable smoke and no less pleasant chat. In this way the friendship for Rawlins and Hillyer became cemented, and this accounts for their selection on Grant's personal staff when he became a brigadier-general. Every one knows how Dick Yates, the Governor of Illinois, took him for his military secretary, and afterwards gave him the coloneley of an insubordinate regiment which had been tried by two or three colonels; who were unable to subdue their riotous and mutinous disposition. Grant soon straightened them out and demonstrated his value as a disciplinarian. Being sent to the department of Missouri, then under command of General J. C. Fremont, Grant was assigned to General John Pope's command, and was the senior colonel in that army. On one occasion Pope had business away, and Grant, as senior officer, was in the command On Pope's return he found Grant in his headquarters tent, writing and doing such business as was incident to his command. Pope, with that beausqueness and discourtesy for which he was noted, said to Grant that he wished he would do his writing in his own tent, and not intrude himself so much at headquarters. Naturally indignant, Grant wrathfully stepped out and proceeded to the ent of the sutler, with whom he was very ntimate, and whose whisky he had drunk *ad libitum*. To this bosom friend he poured out all his woes, and as he sipped his 'Bourbon straight," he vindictively ejaculated: "I hope I shall live to see the day when I shall outrank General Pope!" So outrageous did he become in his cups, that Pope finally found it necessary to send him to St. Louis, with a recommendation hat he should be dismissed for drunkeness. Although Mr. Lincoln had placed lmost autocratic power in the hands of General Fremont, he hesitated to dismiss im, and let his case hang on from day to ay, awaiting a leisure moment to give the atter his personal attention. Meanwhile rant loafed about St. Louis, neglected, npecunious, and shabby, dancing attendnce at headquarters every day in e hope of a speedy settlement of his ifficulty. At this time the enemy ere advancing upon Cape Girardeau hich was then occupied by new levies ndisciplined and undrilled, under the comand of General Prentiss, of Illinois. wing to Prentiss's want of experience remont de[illegible]d it advisable to superde him, but in the absence of other more perienced officers the general hardly new whom to select to relieve him. hile he was in this quandry a gentleman cupying a high official position, in whom remont had great confidence, called to e him one day. As he passed up stairs saw Grant in the hall, sitting on a oden bench. Grant's red face shone er his woolen shirt, dirty and tobaccoained. He had no collar, his uniform s greasy and shabby, and altogether he esented a miserable and woe-begone aparance. The gentleman referred to regnized him, and as he shook nds he asked what he was ing there? Grant replied that he s in a little trouble, "and," said he, "I nt you to help me out." The difficulty s related by Grant, and his friend said he uld see what could be done, after which passed up stairs to the presence of the at Pathfinder. During the conversan, Fremont mentioned the Cape Girarau difficulty, and said he did not know om to send there. "I know the very man ı want," said our friend, "I saw him wn stairs as I came up." "Who is he?" uired Fremont. "Why, Sam Grant; s just the man; send him down.;' Frent called his adjutant-general and ked him what the circumstances of ant's case were, and he was informed. h yes, I know," said the other. "Sam a drunkard; but he wi,l fight, and he ows how to do it, too."

'But, said Fremont, "they all rank him wn there."

'Send every d—d one of them away, and Grant in command. He'll fight, I ow."

o Fremont somewhat unwillingly, and want of a better man, consented to the er being issued.

n his way down stairs Grant's friend k him along, and as he entered his bughe asked Grant where he was stopping.

Nowhere," said Grant.

Where is 'your baggage?" he asked.

I haven't any," said Grant.

That't a bad lookout; come with me," he took Grant to the Planters' House ightened him up, got his transportator him, and inside of ten hours he him started for Cape Girardeau by ial train. As was expected, his ors kicked against his assuming the mand, and they were all relieved by nont, and Grant left with a sune command. At this time President oln was determined in his opposition e invasion of Kentucky, even though nemy were occupying her soil and ncing upon our forces. He persisted considering Kentucky as neutral nd. As the enemy advanced upon t, another general was ordered by nont to cut across a corner of Keny, and cut him off from his base, Grant was to attack him in front. general, instead of obeying his orders, aphed them to Lincoln, who counnded them at once. Grant, however, like a true soldier, obeyed the orders from his superior, and advancing into Kentucky. met the enemy and routed him. This laid the foundation of his military fame and was the first step on the ladder by which he reached his present proud position. And here it might be said, *en passant*, that it is to Fremont Grant owes his delivery from obscurity, and not as so many suppose, to Washburne entirely. The President recognizes this fact, and now entertains the very kindest feelings for Fremont. Only a short time ago, at one of the Washington levees, Grant walked across the room to where Mrs. Fremont stood, and asked if he might have the pleasure of tendering to her son, who stood by her side, a cadetship to West Point, and adding, that he knew of no one whose family was more justly entitled to it, through distinguished services to the country. Mrs. Fremont called the General to her side and the appointment was accepted. This anecdote is simply to show the cordiality existing between them now. Every one who knows the President, knows that whatever his faults may be, he NEVER FORGET A FRIEND OR A FAVOR.

As soon as he became a brigadier general he called to his personal staff the lawyers in whose office he had been so hospitably treated before the war, and Hillyer and Rawlins rose to rank and position as fast as Grant did himself. It was this old friendship which made Rawlins Secretary of War, and which created the military ring which now rules the roost. Ingalls, through affection, as well as by the force and weight of his ability, is now the great power behind the throne, and the chief mogul of the military ring. Horace Porter, the President's private secretary, is the constant companion of General Grant wherever he goes, and he is the faithful watch-dog who guards the approaches to the Executive, and barks when there is danger to the ring. At his bay Ingalls hurries to the rescue, and the danger is averted. Pleasonton owed his rapid promotion to Grant's friendship, and his elevation to the commissionership of internal revenue to the influence of General Ingalls, but failing to acknowledge their supremacy in everything, and unwilling to follow their instructions in certain particulars, he was decapitated with the same easy *nonchalance* with which he was promoted. Pleasonton can not now be said to belong to the ring, and he is taken up as a martyr by the opposition, or the Greeley-Fenton ring of the party here. Ingalls and the rest have dropped him, and even refuse to recognize him in society. The influence of the military ring pervades every department of the Federal government in this city. Honest Tom Murphy was the principal organizer of the first Grant campaign club in this city in the summer of 1867. He lost no time in "shadowing" Porter. Thomas gives a great many presents and has a very insinuating manner. He captured Porter and cultivated the acquaintance. There was a real estate ring at Long Branch; Murphy had some, so old John Chamberlain, the prince of gamblers; so did John Hoey of Adams Express, who was once the cutest newsboy that ever yelled an "extra." Some way or other the President got sandwiched in between Murphy and Porter, and it was there, in the "cottage by the sea, during the summer of 1869, that Murphy and Porter went for Moses Grinnell's scalp. Grinnell had furnished the sinews of war during the campaign, and being one of the oldest merchants of the city of New York, felt secure in his position as collector of the port. Colonel George Leet was mustered out of the United States army, August 1, 1870. He was on General Grant's staff, and was Porter's intimate friend and companion. Leet had to be provided for. He would have left the army before if Grinnell could have been induced to give him the entire general order business of the port; but Grinnell would not. The monopoly of that business was a fraud on the merchants of New York, and Grinnell positively refused. Grinnell was removed, and the first act of Honest Tom was to bestow the whole monopoly of the general order business upon Leet and Stocking. Colonel Stocking was another member of the military ring, and extremely intimate with Leet. This was the greatest fraud ever perpetrated on the importers of New York, and is not only felt by them, but, through the increased cost of importation and the necessary increase of price of goods, by consumers all over the coutry. The general order business on the North river had formerly been distributed among six stores at different points, and when a vessel was discharging general order goods they were sent to the nearest one of these stores, which was generally a short distance away, and carmen could get their loads and get back with very little delay, and be able to "ride" several loads a day, charging at the rate of fifty cents for the first half mile and one-third more for each successive half mile. Now, under Leet and Stocking, the business of these six stores is consolidated into one, and carts are obliged to stand hours to get their loads in after carting them miles more than was formerly the case. Besides this, these military satraps autocratic and aristocratic. They don't open their stores till 8 A. M., and commence handling goods about 8:30, closing about 4 P. M., and leaving the carmen only a few hours to do their business. What formerly took twenty minutes to do, now takes from an hour to an hour and a half. All this has been protested against by the merchants of New York, and was foreseen by Moses Grinnell. It is known to General Grant and to the military ring, but Leet and Stocking must be taken care of, even though the people suffer. Thus it is seen that the military ring hangs, like the "old man of the sea," around the necks of the people, a grievous and unnecessary burden, costing them millions of dollars a year, and sucking away the life-blood of our commercial prosperity, while the President and Tom Murphy, Horace Porter and the real estate ring at Long Branch ride in their carriages, play croquet together, and enjoy their *otium cum dig*, at their cottages by the sea.

OUR "SECOND WASHINGTON."

HIS ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

A Cold Reception—Waiting at the Depot for His Relations—No Turnout—No Reception—No Presents.

Special to THE POST.]

WASHINGTON, Pa., Sep. 15, 1871.

Grant and party arrived about 4:30 P. M. The trip from Pittsburgh was very quiet. No one seemed to know that the President was going over the road, and no crowds collected at the stations. He was not even expected at Washington as early as he actually arrived. and had to sit with his family at the depot for half an hour before his relatives, Mr. Smith's, carriage arrived. No one met him. No turnout was given and no reception is talked of.

C.

TAMMANY.

The City Injunction Suit—Arguments of Counsel for the Defense.

NEW YORK, September 14—Corporation counsel O'Gorman continued his argument to-day in the injunction suit. He said that the revenue bonds issued fell short of the amount authorized, and so far the city government had not executed its powers under the laws of 1869-70, and authorized an issue of bonds for dock improvement, Croton Aqueduct and Central Park improvements. The laws of 1871 authorized the fire telegraph bonds, and also authorized the adjustment claims for the payment of which bonds were to be issued.

Cornell's claim for $30,000, for work on the Court House, had, by the decision of Judge Sutherland, to be paid by the Commissioners.

If the money raised by the consols was applied to city improvements, it could always be repaid by the issue of bonds for the purposes so served. It was taking money out of one pocket and replacing it from the other. The Controller applied the five millions taken from the proceeds of the consols to public improvements and the payment of laborers, because the bonds formerly issued and to be paid by the consols did not become due till December, 1871. The proceeds of the consols are in the city treasury. There is no demand for the payment of the bonds, but there is a general demand from day to day for the payment of the public improvements, and by paying them the interest is saved. It is not easy to dispose of bonds when thrown in large blocks on the market. Therefore the consols were first offered and taken up and the public were pleased. There is nothing in the conduct of the city government warranting vindictive attacks. The city government had power to issue revenue bonds to the extent of $23,000,000, but have not done so, nor exceeded $22,790,800. They were authorized to issue $9,000,000 consols. They issued but $7,000,000. They also had power to issue bonds for improvements to the amount of $5,000,000, which they have not done. Therefore they have not exceeded their powers.

Mr. Beach followed on the side of the defendants, and said it is not enough, by general allegations of fraud, to issue the high process of an injunction, destructively staying the arm of officials. The administration of justice is delicate and sure. It cannot be hurried by popular clamor. He gave a history of the case, he said, to show how much of the complaint deserved to be met and how fully it has been made. He said that Connolly would not submit to be sacrificed as a peace offering to popular clamor. The triumvirate must stand or fall together. The answer of Mayor Hall was the best defence for Connolly, because it shows every bond was issued with the concurrence of the Board of apportionment. At the conclusion of Mr. Beach's address Mr. Bartlett, counsel for Tweed, moved for an adjournment until to-morrow, which was granted.

NEW YORK, September 15.—In the injunction suit to-day, the argument was commenced by Ex-Judge Bartlett, counsel in behalf of Tweed, who said:

Argument in Behalf of "Boss" Tweed.

I am here to show cause why the injunction be not continued. I would be safe in submitting the case on the affidavits without argument. Our answer is not put in yet, but we have met all points generally, by separate affidavits. Your Honor enjoins my client to perform certain duties. He answers be has faithfully and fully performed them, and is corroborated under oath by the Mayor of this city. The law says an injunction against the corporation shall not be granted except on eight days' notice. Here is an injunction granted *ex parte*, without any notice, and therefore void as regards the Supervisors—a fatal difficulty—for the plaintiff. Under the decision of your Honor, the plaintiff has no legal standing here as against the corporation of New York, or Mayor Hall, as an individual.

It is an Action of Nobody

to compel us to do what we are doing.

Counsel threatened to hold the plaintiff responsible for bringing false charges against his client, and denounced the persons who prompted the injunction suit as a band of Cataline conspirators without a Cataline, and that they have sworn to libels. He asked that the injunction be immediately dissolved so far as his client is concerned. The very form of government under which the acts charged in the complaint were done, has passed away, and the Legislature has ordered the payment of the claims.

Reply of Plaintiff's Counsel.

Mr. Barrett, for the prosecution, argued that the officials had no right to raise and expend money under the two per cent. act. The first ten sections of the complaint show the mischief to be remedied—the payment of fraudulent claims against the city—and the two per cent. act comes in to prevent the expenditure of one dollar outside of it. There is not one word denied of the acts of fraud charged in the first ten sections. He asked: Why does the Mayor ask a different relief from that asked by the Supervisor? The Mayor and Commonalty admit the allegations by their demurrer, but the individual defendants seek to deny them.

Mr. Barrett continued reviewing the acts of Mayor Hall, charging him with making paltry excuses, and then proceeded to the case of Connolly, whose affidavit, he said, was

The Boldest and Least Tricky Document

before the Court, and which proves the falsity of Hall's answer. He argued that Tweed and Connolly's answers contradicted each other.

Mr. Beach, interrupting, charged Barrett with grossly garbling Connolly's affidavit. After a brief but sharp controversy between counsel about the manner of conducting the trial, the Court took a recess.

After the recess Mr. Barrett resumed the quoted affidavits of Connolly and Tweed to show discrepancies; declared the affidavits of Cunningham devices to mislead; that they were contradicted by portions of Tweed's and Connolly's own minutes. He argued that the supervisor by coming into court, and praying for judgment on the pleadings were stopped from making the objection that plaintiff has no standing in court. The *cestayque* trust can follow his property wherever he finds it, whether in the hands of named trustees or their servants or not their servants or confederates. I now come to the construction of the two per cent. act and the meaning of the Leg slature in passing it.

Judge Barnard—I came to a conclusion on that, that it is constitutional except as far as the docks and parks are concerned.

Mr. Barrett—It is said if you confine the city to the money specified in that act, you stop the wheels of government; but it authorizes the round sum of $23,000,000. They pass also as received $7,000,000 from consols, and they don't tell us what they have done with the money.

Counsel added that he was sure

Mayor Hall was not Concerned

In the Associations referred to in the first ten sections.

Judge Barnard's Decision.

At the close of Barrett's argument Judge Barnard rendered his decision. After stating the complaints on which the application for the injunction rests, the Judge adds:

The complainant also charges a conspiracy on the part of three defendants by combination collusion and fraud to obtain payment of dishonest claims on the city and county treasury, and that they did other acts of wrong and fraud; that the allegation is made on information and belief. The three defendants deny it. The defendant, Tweed, denies that there is any truth in the allegations. The Controller denies in the same way. Hall denies it in language equally strong. The amount of belief to be attached to the statement made against the defendant, Hall, can be weighed by the statement of the counsel for the people, who last addressed the court, that he did not believe that the defendant (Hall) was personally interested in any of the companies or associations named in the charges against him.

Then come points of law to be borne in mind, that where an allegation is made on one side, and positively denied on the other, it is to be taken in favor of the person denying, unless other circumstances throw discredit on the man, making positive denial. They also charge three defendants with having run the city into debt, and having incurred vast liabilities far in excess of the appropriations allowed by the Legislature. Their answer is that the two per cent. law did not repeal the laws previously existing for raising revenues in the city and county, I differ with them. I think the two per cent. act repealed all laws except those giving power to issue bonds for the departments of docks and parks, and therefore these expenditures will not be taken into the two per cent. act. The departments of docks and parks have a right to issue bonds whenever necessary to carry on the duties entrusted to them by law. Now no suspicion or allegation of fraud has been charged against them so far as I can find from any paper here, or any statement made.

There is another allegation in the complaint that large claims, amounting to several millions of dollars, have been paid out to persons having no existence, no legal demand, claim or right to receive. That allegation has not been denied, as I understand, by any of the defendants in their answer.

Mr. Beach—We deny any knowledge of the fraudulent character of these claims.

Judge Barnard—Before the preliminary injunction was granted in this case, it became necessary to inquire whether under the words "expenses of the city and county government" it was the intention to stop all work on the public parks, docks, streets, &c., and counsel agreed with me that it was not the intention, and I said, as I shall rule to-day, that parks, docks charities, police, croton water, gas works board of education and salaries are not included in this injunction. The sums to pay the salaries of employees of these departments are supposed to have been raised by the Treasury, and if paid away wrongfully, they are as a matter of course responsible, and must see that the proper account is given and it is on him more than all other officers together, that the people rely for the prevention of frauds. It is not possible to perpetrate fraud or take a dollar from the Treasury if he sees that the bills coming into his office are properly audited. It is no excuse to say that his subordinates may deceive him. It is possible for them to do so, but it is crime if it be done. In paying these various claims, an outrageous character bearing on the face of them, their appearance being little better than highway robbery, it was his business to have examined carefully the vouchers, and satisfied himself that the charges were correct and the services performed, and if he failed in that, he failed in his duty to himself and to the citizens, and was guilty of an act of criminal negligence.

With regard to the duties of the mayor he says his duties are merely mechanical and that he signs the warrants as presented by the Controller, and although that may have been the practice and, I presume it has for years, to sign checks without looking, and have myself as Commissioner signed checks for millions without knowing that they were correct, yet the community expect, or at least hope, that wherever an act is required to be done by three or four persons in certifying bills, they will not rely upon others but will see to it themselves.

I am not justified, under the circumstances, in saying that the payment of these bills by the Controller and the raising of the bonds by the Board of Apportionment authorize me to say they are entitled to the confidence of the Court so as to permit them to go on and spend more money. They having failed, in consequence of omission, if not of commission, it is my duty, and a painful duty, not to allow another dollar to be paid from the treasury, or another bond to be issued until such time as there shall be some alteration in that Board. [Applause.]

It may be said that in consequence of granting this order the city and county government will be disorganized. I have nothing to do with that. I have a plain duty to perform, not a pleasant one, but one which I cannot avoid. Whenever a proper case is presented for an injunction, it is my duty to grant it.

It is said there is a remedy for the purpose of trying the charges against the Controller. I know of no such legal remedy, and where there is no remedy against the robbery of the community, it is the duty of the bench to invent a remedy, and if none existed, the court would be justified in resorting to any means in its power to prevent a continuance of that state of things discreditable to the city. We have the credit of the city at heart, whether aged men, wishing to give their offspring an inheritance, or middle aged men, willing to provide for their children, or the little infants in the cradle, we are interested in it, and in looking for relief to prevent the confiscation of their property.

The injunction is granted. [Frantic applause.]

In reply to Mr. O'Gorman, His Honor said he did not include the issue of assessment bonds payable by property owners for local improvements.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The *Time* of to-morrow will publish the following correspondence:

NEW YORK, September 16.

To Richard B. Connolly, Esq.—SIR: I have considered the questions which you have submitted to me and to prevent the possibility of misapprehension reduce my advice to writing.

First, On the assumption of your innocence of the charge made against you, you do not consider the resignation of your office as your proper course. Your duty is to give every facility for the fullest investigation and abide the result.

Second. In your answer to the request of Mayor Hall for your resignation you have stated that your official acts, which have been impeached, were supervised and approved by the superior vigilance of Mayor Hall, that equal responsibility for them attaches to him, that in his affidavit in the pending litigation, these acts were adopted and vindicated by him. Even if you are conscious of having done no wrong in your trust, you owe it to the community not to do another wrong but make every reparation within your power. To surrender your office into the hands of a confederate would be a fresh betrayal of your trust and while it might damage yourself, would fail in doing justice to the community. No man, selected by Mayor Hall, can, without some other moral support from the community, have public confidence. He will be compromised by the suspected understanding with the rulers of the ring, as the case now stands he can assume your office only by an arrangement to which you are a party and create a vacancy for him. The man you give place to, ought not be a tool of those implicated in the transactions which excite public distrust and alarm. He should be the nominee of citizens now seeking to protect the people. In that way alone can he have the confidence of the public or improve the credit of the city. Fortunately the law affords a perfect solution of the case. By section 3, chapter 574 of the laws of 1871, you authorized the appointment of a Deputy Controller who shall, in addition to his other powers, possess every power and shall perform every duty belonging to the office of Controller. Shall, by written authority designate and authorize the said Deputy Controller to possess the power and perform the duty aforesaid. My advice is forthwith appoint Andrew H. Green such Deputy Controller, to leave him exercise the full power of your office without conditions, without interference, with the complete custody of all books and papers belonging to your office, with the appointment of all persons whom he may think necessary to protect the public property and interests and enable him to carry out the most searching investigation to aid the committee appointed for that purpose. I have carefully considered the selection I recommended. Mr. Green has knowledge and experience of the affairs of the city, is of the most reliable character and integrity, has no relations who could mislead him by bad influences, and stands strong in public confidence. If you adopt my advice I shall insist on his accepting the disagreeable duty for the sake of the public interest.

Yours Respectfully,

(Signed.) W. F. HAVEMAYER.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer—SIR:—Acknowledging the kindness which dictated your note to me, of this date, and yielding to the force of its suggestions, I have determined to accept the favorable advice it offers. In thus acting, I am governed by a warm desire to restore the city departments, over which I preside, to the confidence of the community, and to secure such examination of the affairs of the city, as will satisfy the just demands of the public. I have therefore appointed Andrew H. Green to the office of Deputy Controller, believing his known character for ability and integrity, fortified by your approbation, will furnish abundant assurance that the financial administration of the city will be satisfactory, and will enable the department to command the necessary funds at once to discharge its obligations to the laborers on our public works, forming, as they do, the most meritorious class of the city's creditors.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed.) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
New York, September 16, 1871.

MR. ANDREW H. GREEN—*My Dear Sir*: The office of Deputy Controller of this city having become vacant by the removal of Richard A Storrs, I hereby designate and appoint you, Andrew H. Green, Deputy Controller of the city of New York. I earnestly press upon you the acceptance of this office at a critical juncture of the affairs of the city. The condition of public sentiment seems to demand that the important transactions of my Department should be conducted by one possessing the unlimited confidence of the public. In determining on the action required by the present exigency, I have been guided by the advice of a gentleman whose respectability and prominence elevate him above all suspicion of an unfair or interested motive. I am endeavoring to act with a sincere regard to the public interest to insure it against possible sacrifices and pursuing the authority and phraseology of the statute, I hereby designate and authorize you to possess the power to perform all and every duty belonging to the office of Controller of the City of New York from the time of this appointment to the first day of February, 1872.

Very Respectfully,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
New York, September 16.

MR. RICHARD A. STORRS—*My Dear Sir:* Circumstances, which seem to me imperative, require a change in the office of Deputy Controller of this city. They do not at all reflect upon your official rectitude, but regard only the public interest. With the kindest feeling toward you, I am obliged to notify you of your removal. You will, therefore, please take notice that I hereby remove you from the office of Deputy Controller of the city of New York.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

Gen. McClellan Substituted for Connolly as Controller.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The *Herald* will publish a letter to morrow from Mayor Hall, in which the Mayor removes Controller Connoly, and appoints Gen. McClellan. The latter has not signified his acceptance, holding back until the Controller acts on the Mayor's letter of dismissal.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

NEW YORK, September 14.—An explosion occurred shortly before two o'clock this afternoon in the Union Tordedo works, near Fulton market, killing six persons instantly, and wounding eight more.

Two persons, Henry Brown and Burke, driver of the truck, were instantly killed by the Beekman street explosion this afternoon, and eight others are now in the Centre street hospital, three of whom, Michael Goldschmidt, proprietor of the establishment, Henry Righart, employee, and Mary Jane Burr, residing opposite the scene of the explosion, will probably die. The Beekman street car was passing at the time, and the two horses drawing it were almost blown to pieces. It is not known whether any passengers were injured. Nearly all the adjacent and opposite buildings were seriously damaged by the explosion, and the loss of property will be considerable.

POLITICAL.

Butler Still After the Plutocracy.

BOSTON, September 11.—The annual gathering at Salisbury Beach to-day was attended by fifteen thousand people. General Butler, Wendell Phillips, Mayor Kelly, of Newburyport, David Perkins, Mayor of Wilton, and Capt. F. D. Burtham, delivered speeches. Butler's speech was a presentation of arguments he had heretofore advanced. Wendell Phillips, who followed him, said that of all the men Massachusetts had honored within the past fifty years, none could compare in statesmanship with Butler, and that no name will stand higher in the history of the State he represents. The great question of the future, is "Capital against Legislation." Phillips, unlike Butler, did not answer the newspapers, but obeyed the injunction not to answer a fool according to his folly. He wound up by saying that New York was the private property of half a dozen millionaires, and that the laws were made in Vanderbilt's office, and that Boston was following in the same path. The meeting adjourned to meet the 15th of September, 1872.

Election Returns from Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., 14.—We have official returns of the vote for Governor from three hundred and thirty cities and towns and plantations. In these places Perham has 49,602; Kimball 39,784—majority for Perham 9,818. There are about two hundred towns to hear from which will bring the total vote up to little more than one hundred thousand and give Perham a majority of 11,000.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention—Hon. John Quincy Adams for Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., September 14.—The State Democratic Convention to-day was presided over by Edward Avery, of Braintree. Three hundred and seventeen cities and towns were represented by 1,044 delegates.

Hon. John Quincy Adams was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and Judge Abbott and Col. Chas. G. Greene, of Boston, Geo. W. Gill, of Worcester, and Geo. M. Stearns, of Chicopee, were chosen delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention.

Resolutions were adopted demanding reform in the national administration and free amnesty and equal rights in the South; accepting the new amendments and New Departure, calling for a reform in taxation and a tariff for revenue only; denouncing the prohibitory and State constabulary laws; declaring against railroad monopolies, and endorsing the candidates nominated.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

Alsatian Customs Treaty—Disarmament of Nationals Progressing Peaceably.

VERSAILLES, September 16.—The Assembly has just accepted, by a vote of 533 against 31, the customs treaty concluded between France and Germany.

The *Official Journal* announces that the disarmament of the National Guard is proceeding with the utmost tranquility in the departments. Thiers announced to the Assembly this afternoon that the report of the committee on the German Convention would be ready for submission at the evening session of the Assembly.

Communists Sentenced.

MARSEILLES, September 16.—The court martial to-day sentenced the agent of the Internationalists party to a term of imprisonment at Paynis. Certain soldiers are to be shot for passing over to the insurgents on the 4th of April.

Changarnier Sick.

LONDON, September 16.—General Changarnier is dangerously ill.

PARIS September 17.—The Mount Cenis tunnel was inaugurated to-day, by the French and Italian Ministers, and the local authorities of both countries. After meeting and congratulating each other, the party embarked in a gaily decorated train at Bardouche, and passed through the tunnel to Modena, making the transit in twenty minutes.

Personal—The Turf.

PARIS, September 17.—Marshal Canrobert has established his head quarters at Burgois.

The National Guards at St. Ettiene have quietly delivered up their arms.

Many petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly are circulating in Lyons.

The races at Bois de Boulogne commenced again to-day, and were well attended.

Victor Hugo is sick. His complaint is pleurisy. His condition is such as to occasion alarm.

RUSSIA.

Entirely Overrun By Cholera.

NEW YORK, September 16.—A correspondent writing from Berlin on August 31st, says that the most melancholy intelligence still comes from Russia concerning the progress of the chlera in that country. The disease does not seem much exhausted of its virulence, though in some places there was a slight diminishing in the number of deaths. European Russia is entirely overrun by the disease. Destitution and uncleaniness, the busy handmaids of disease in Russia, have an ally more powerful even than they—superstition. A large portion of the people's food consists of sour, half fermented eatables and drinkables. A comprehensive change must be made before the normal state of health can be attained and epidemics kept in check. The cattle plague is reported to be again appearing in Southern Russia.

SPAIN.

Currying Favor.

MADRID, September 17.—Don Espartero has placed his hotel at Lagram at the disposal of King Amadeus during his progress through the province.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The following is complete copy of Major Hodge's letter of confession:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Sunday, September 10 1871.

General B. W. Brice.

SIR: I have to inform you that I am unable to close my account, and that I owe the frightful amount of about $450,000, which sum I have lost during the last few years in stock speculations, going deeper in the hope of retrieving myself, I have no excuse or mitigation of my course to offer, and propose to take the full consequences of my sin. I had thought a week ago of escaping from New York, but believe I have done better in returing here to deliver myself up as I felt I was bound to do. I can of course make no pretence of excuse for the systematic deceit, I have practiced on you and the advantage I have taken of the official position I have held, and feel that you especially have cause to be justly inexorable against me. I have been led on by the infatuation that always attends the course I entered on, hoping always to recover my loss and conceal my crime. I believe it is really a relief to be forced to discovery for I have been in a hell on earth for years, and the alternations of hope and fear I have gone through and the constant care to avoid detection, were becoming too strong. I desire to turn over all my property that I have, as a small set off against my deficiency, and after giving any information that will assist in settling my accounts, or if possible in recovering a portion of what I have lost, I expect to take the full punishment awarded for my offense.

In justice to two parties in this city, through whom I had some speculations, I wish to state that they are perfectly innocent of any knowledge that I was using public funds. There are small balances with each of these parties to my credit, whenever the accounts are closed. The losses I made were almost entirely in New York with one house there, whose accounts I hold subject to your order. I endeavored to induce them to make good the amount lost with them, which they knew was public money, but they have refused.

I have been trying to make up my mind to this confession for some days, and was on the point of doing so this morning in your office, but I could not bring myself to say it, and wanted time to write. My innocent wife, whom this frightful information will kill! God forgive me for what I have done to her and my children. !

All I ask from you or the authorities is that if possible, some small sum may be left her. I enclose the keys of my safe and a box containing all my old accounts, &c. My present vouchers, receipts, &c., are in the hands of my clerks, who are all of them perfectly innocent of any knowledge of my deficiency. I shall remain at my house, No. 1423 K street, till informed what action you have taken concerning me. There is no fear that I will go away now.

(Signed.) J. LEDYARD HODGE.

Paymaster General Brice says, this morning, it will appear upon investigation that the Treasury Department is responsible for the failure of the Government to discover the defalcation sooner. General Brice also denies the report that Hodge, after suspicion had first been attached to him, was allowed to draw any checks except such as were necessary to transfer the balance to the proper officers.

Hodges disbursements during the last six years since the war have amounted, as the records show, to the enormous sum of $29,371,450, for payment. The treasury certificates for bounty alone, for a considerable time, ranged from four hundred to five hundred thousand dollars per month. These large disbursements, with the necessary credits, have afforded him opportunity for the stupendous frauds, which he covered up by means of false and fraudulent official returns, statements and accounts. The actual amount of Hodge's deficit, determined by careful examination, is $473,939.

In his letter of confession he refers to parties in this city and one in New York, through whose agency he has made speculations. Those in this city he declares are perfectly innocent of any knowledge that he was using, in his operations with them, the public funds. The party in New York he states knew the money lost with them was public money and not his own. Hodge caused to be communicated to Gen. Price the names of these parties as follows: Middleton & Co., bankers, Washington; Lewis, Johnson & Co., bankers, Washington, and Polhemus & Jackson, bankers, No. 66 Exchange Place, New York city.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Are You Registered?

We urge upon our friends the importance of visiting the Assessor at once, and see that their names are properly registered, or they cannot vote. Below we give the names and residences of the assessors in the wards of the two cities, and the adjoining boroughs, so far as we have been enabled to obtain them:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—James Gracey, Second Avenue and Liberty street.

Second ward—James Black, 164 Fourth avenue.

Third ward—John Ochse, Fifth avenue above Smithfield street.

Fourth ward—A. P. Thompson, No. 9 Ninth street.

Fifth ward—Andrew B. Hayden, Grant street near Seventh.

Sixth ward—Alderman Thomas, 154 Fifth avenue.

Seventh ward—Wm. Logan No. 17 Congress street.

Eighth ward—Alex. Seanor, 77 Franklin street.

Ninth ward—Jacob Shawl.

Tenth ward — Alderman Rudolph Koenig.

Eleventh ward—John Crawford, 232 Bedford avenue.

Twelfth ward—John L. Normine, No. 1083 Penn street.

Thirteenth ward—Robert Inder, Minersville and Center avenue.

Fourteenth ward—Wm. Harrison, Charlotte street.

Fifteenth ward—Alderman Wm. Janey.

Sixteenth warn—Jno. Robb.

Seventeenth ward—Jas. T. McClure; Butler and Forty-second streets.

Eighteenth ward—J. P. Wilson, Jr.

Nineseenth ward—Jno. D. Boreland; Ross street,

Twentieth ward—W. B. Reynolds.

Twenty-first ward— —— Himbelwright.

Twenty second ward—Jno. Alderson; farmer, Squirrel Hill.

Twenty-third ward—Wm. McClure.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—W. G. Lyon, No. 307 Rebecca street.

Second ward—John Sterrett, 223 Juniatta street.

Third ward—R. R. Ray, 25 Boyle street.

Fourth ward—James Graham, 252 Robinson street.

Fifth ward—John M. Kennedy.

Sixth ward—Charles Pugh, 409 Beaver avenue.

Seventh ward—Joseph Lofink, Sr., Troy Hill.

Eighth ward—David Crow, Duquesne Borough, on West Penn Railroad, first house above the run.

Ninth ward—Joseph Cullman.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Birmingham—P. N. Pearson.

East Birmingham—John N. Jarrett, 1,087 Wharton street.

Ormsby—H. C. Nullmyer.

Allentown— —— Cooach.

St. Clair—Louis Fritz, Brownsville Road.

South Pittsburgh—Wm. Goff.

Monongahela—Thomas Rossiter.

West Pittsburgh—Joseph Rodgers.

Mt. Washington—George Chivers.

Temperanceville—W. G. Taylor.

Union Borough—J. Martin.

Millvale—Andrew M. F. Johnson.

Bellevue—J. J. Snodgrass.

Sharpsburg—Thomas McGiven.

Etna—Henry Ochse.

Sewickley—R. M. Erwin.

McKeesport—A. J. Brown.

Braddock's — Samuel Guthrie, Philip Sharrah.

Tarentum—Jas. M. Call.

Lower St. Clair—A. Keller.

McClure township—F. J. Melany.

Wilkins township—William Swisshelm.

◆

THE DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the County Committee—Changes Made on the Ticket.

The Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Allegheny county met at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday morning, John H. Bailey, Esq., Chairman, presiding.

On motion, Mr. Wm. N. Murray was elected Secretary.

Messrs. Reineman and Ewing withdrew from the Assembly ticket when Messrs. Hartje and Duff were nominated and unanimously chosen to fill the vacancies.

Mr. Ingram also declined the nomination for Director of the Poor when Francis A. Klein, of Sharpsburg, was substituted.

No other business of a public nature was transacted.

The substitution of Mr. Hartje as one of the candidates for the Assembly was asked for by our German fellow-citizens and unanimously agreed to.

The ticket as changed appears at the head of our editorial columns.

◆

Card.

All who desire purchasing an organ want the best and cheapest. That the best is the cheapest in this case is most true; yet many buy this indispensible article as they do anything else, by appearance—a showy case or stops, that have no practical use, often determine their choice. As the true merit lies in the quality of the tone, the relative merit of the different makes can be readily determined by hearing them.

The most unskillful in music will naturally choose the sweet, smooth, full, round and harmonious tones as only found in the celebrated Estey Cottage Organ, to the harsh and reedy tones of others. The difference being so great in favor of the Estey that the most prejudiced has been convinced on hearing them once, and after having tested all others in the city chose the Estey in preference—fancy cases, false representations and unprecedented liberal (?) terms to the contrary.

After twenty-five years of patient labor, "Estey" stands at the head of Reed Organ manufacturers in the world. No one intending to purchase should fail to call, see, hear and examine these perfect organs, at Barr & Knake's, 12 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, the general agents for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

sep21:1TD&W.

◆

No Family

Should be without Ariosa, Fragar and Compono Coffee.

◆

Important to the Ladies.

It is said that ladies who are troubled by pimples, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, &c., may obliterate the evidences of their mortification, and add immensely to their personal beauty, by the use use of an article naw being sold by our Druggists, known as Magnolia Balm. We should think such a thing would be very popular.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST,
THURSDAY, September 21, 1871.

REMARKS—The most noticeable feature in the markets is the rise in flour which has again gone up 25c per barrel on all western brands. It is conjectured that the mills will be compelled, in consequence of the scarcity and price of wheat, to follow in the wake of the stores, and put up their prices. The cause of the advance in flour is not definitely known. Some think there is an extra foreign demand; others that farmers are too busy to prepare their crops for the markets, whilst another class contend that it is a movement of the western "bulls" to run up the prices. The latter view is perhaps the true one. All other leading articles are unchanged in price. Business in all its departments is reported fair and daily increasing in volume. The fruit and vegetable markets are fully supplied with all seasonable articles. The fall trade has fairly set in. The weather is fine.

The following are the receipts of the eading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	300
Cheese, bxs	520
Wheat, sks	1,7[illegible]
Rye, sks	655
Butter, pkgs	42
Bacon, tcs	20
Apples, bbls	130
Corn, sks	1,335
Barley, sks	100
Oats, sks	2,148
Dried beef	12
Bacon pcs	1,000

The following are the wholesale prices in first hands; on the purchase of small lots the prices are a fraction higher:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a firm market with a good demand for choice lots in a good condition; sugar cured hams, 16a16½c; do shoulders, 9½a10c; being an advance; plain do 7a7½c; sides ribbed, 8½c; clear sides, 9½c; breakfast bacon, 10½a11c; dried beef, 18a18½. Mess pork, $14 00a14 50. Lard in tcs, 9¾c; kegs 10¼c; refined in tcs, 10¼c per pound.

POTATOES—Under more liberal receipts the market was not so firm; prices are a shade lower; sales of sweets, Baltimore, $2 50a3; Jersey do., $3 50a4; Neshannocks $1 74a2 per barrel.

HAY—The receipts are increasing; sales were made at a variety of prices, as per quality and condition; sales from wagon at $20a26; baled sold on wharf at $22a34 per tun.

LIME—We note sales of Perrysville white at $2a2 25; Cleveland $2 25; Eastern $1 75 per barrel.

POULTRY—In fair demand, with sales of spring chickens at 55a60c per pair.

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have been firmer for some time. We note sales in a regular way, soda ash, common, 4a4½c; refined 4½a3½c; pearls 9c; potash 7½c per pound.

APPLES—We have nothing new to note. The receipts continue liberal, being in excess of the demand. Prices just now are very uncertain. We can report sales of fair to good $1 50a2 00; prime $ 50, and choice lots $3 per barrel.

BEESWAX—Small sales are reported at 30a33c.

BROOM CORN—We have no change to report. Sales were made in a regular way at 4, 6a7c per pound.

BUTTER—We have to report a firm market with a good demand for choice lots suitable for table use. The change in the weather has improved the demand for export. This fact has tended to maintain the present prices. We quote prime to choice at 23a25c; common to medium dull.

CARBON OIL—The market was steady but not very active; we can report sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 22½a23c

CHEESE—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; the leading houses report a good business doing at the following: New York Goshen, 12a12½c; Ohio Goshen, 11a11½c; Factory, 10a10½c; Dairy, 9a9½c per pound; receipts only moderate.

CEMENT—In fair supply and demand; we note sales of Louisville at $2 50a3 00 per bll.; Rosendale, $4 00a4 50. Calcined plaster, $4 25a4 50 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—In ample supply, with sales at 85a85c.

CIDER—The market was a steady one, with a good demand; the current rates were: $6 00a8 00 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to this article; the offerings have been light; we quote peaches at 9a9½c; quarters, dull and uncertain; apples, 5a5½c per lb.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing; the market was not so active. We can report small sales at 21a22c per dozen as per condition and packing.

FLOUR—The market since our last has exhibited more firmness, caused by a similar movement in the east and west; holders are not very anxious to dispose of round lots, as their faith in higher prices is pretty strong, with a moderate stock on hand. We can report sales of standard western brands of good to choice spring extras at $6 62a6 87; choice Minnesota baker's flour $7 00a7 12; good to choice red winter wheat $6 62a6 87½ per bbl.

◆

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, September 21, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was dull and nothing of importance was transacted since our last report. Buyers and sellers continue wide apart in their views, refusing to come to terms. The result was that sales were not obtainable. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE

The rates wanted by holders were:

Spot	12c
September	12c
S. O. all year	11¼a11⅜c
B. O. all year	12½c
Parker's	$4 60a4 62
Oil City	4 75a4 95
Lower Creek	4 75
Foster's	4 62

REFINED.

Dullness was the ruling feature of the market; we did not learn of any transactions; we give the asking rates as follows:

Spot	23¾c
September	23⅞c
October	24¼c
November	24¼c
September to December	24¼c

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, September 20.—At the close of the market of the 19th refined was firmer at 24c; sales of 25,000 bbls cargos at 24c; 1,000 do for October at 24½c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 14c. Cases 28½c. Philadelphia delivery—More inquiry and market firm at 23⅞c bid for refined for September delivery; sales of 2,000 bbls for September at 23⅞c.

OIL CITY, Sept. 20.—The market was unchanged and quiet; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 80; 47 gravity Oil City held at $5 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 20.—Market quiet at $4 75a4 90.

ROUSEVILLE, September 20.—Market quiet and firmer at $4 70a4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20—Market quiet.

Standard white	23½c
September	23⅝a24c
October and December	24¼a24½c
November and December	24a24¼c
Cases	28c
Crude in bulk	13⅝c
Crude in bbls	17⅝c.

TITUSVILLE, September 20.—The Market was quiet at $4 50 for spot and regular.

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, September 20, 1871.

REMARKS—The markets thus far for this week would not be styled brisk, and we heard dealers complaining that they lost money on their ventures. The run of cattle has been heavy all week. There were some fine cattle, but as a general thing the stock was only fair. Prices ruled a shade lower, and the prospect for the balance of the week was anything but flattering. A considerable number of the choice of the pens were bought and shipped east. Still there was a large number unsold, and heavy arrivals coming in and on the way.

CATTLE.

The following were the ruling quotations:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$5 37a5 50
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5 00a5 25
Common to med., 1,000 to 1,100	4 25a4 50
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	2 00a3 60
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 50a4 00

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs has been heavy and the stock generally first-class. Prices are well maintained, though some dealers were of the opinion that should the arrivals continue heavy for a few days prices would rule lower. The present cool weather favors the fresh pork trade, and may serve to keep the prices up. The prospects for the rest of the week are considered fair. Below we give the rulings of the market at the close to-day: Extra, Philadelphia, $5 15a5 25; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 pounds, $5a5 10; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 pounds, $4 25a4 90; rough to common and light stock hogs not quotable.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep is only fair, but fully enough to meet the demand. The quality of the offering was above the average, and quite heavy sales were made. The prospect, as matters now stand, looks rosy for the remainder of the week. The following were the selling rates to-day: extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 25a5 37; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75a5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25a4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 40a4 00; foot-rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00a1 50; lambs, $4 75a5 00.

◆

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, September 18, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were fourteen cars or about two hundred and fifty head. In addition to these there was about as many more driven in from the surrounding country, making in all in the neighborhood of five hundred on sale this morning. Like last week the supply on sale was small considering the season of the year and number required to meet the demand, and in quality were mostly medium. The market opened up slow and continued so until about eight o'clock at which time the butchers commenced to buy. They looked around and becoming aware that the supply was limited, saw at once that nothing was to be gained by holding back, and notwithstanding the drovers held cattle firm at prices fully ¼c higher than last week; all were bought and the market over at eleven o'clock. Next Monday is a Jewish holiday, and as a great many of the drovers will not be in the market, a good many butchers purchased two weeks' cattle; this also helped to make the market brisk, as the supply was hardly sufficient for one week. On the whole, the market was the best drovers have had for fome time, and prices realized were from ¼ to ¾ higher than those ruling two weeks ago. The following are the current rates for different grades of cattle:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 steers	$6 50
Prime 1,200 steers	5 75a6 00
Good 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers	5 50a5 60
Fair Butchers' stock	5 00a5 12
Rough grassers	4 75
Cows	4 00a4 25
Bulls	2 00a2 50

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was between 1,800 and 2,000 head. The market opened up fair and continued so until the close. The demand was fair; butchers taking hold liberally and buying generally at prices about the same as last week. Kraus & Keefer purchased over 400 head and sent them to East Liberty, thereby working off the surplus and making the market more firm than it would otherwise have been.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was rather large, but were mostly in the hands of regular dealers. The market was quite active to-day; a great many were sold in small lots to the different butchers at prices from 5 to 5½c, according to quality, &c.

Barnett's Superior Extracts, Lemon vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicate, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. 3.

MARRIED:

McGEE—REED—On the evening of the 19th inst., at the residence of W. W. Alexander, Esq., by Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Mr. P McGEE, Jr., of the U. S. Arsenal, to Mrs. MARGARET REED, late of Kansas. No cards.

DIED:

MEANS—On Sunday morning, September 17, at 5 o'clock, LITHGOW R. MEANS, in his 17th year.

CHAMBERS—On Sabbath morning, September 17, at 2 o'clock, W. S. CHAMBERS, aged 25 years.

MURDOCH—At the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Bailey, Esq., Torrens Station, on Sunday September 17, Mrs. JANE McKEE MURDOCH, aged 84 years.

FITZGIBBONS—On Monday morning, September 18, at 7½ o'clock, MICHAEL, son of Michael and Sabrina Fitzgibbons, aged 10 years and 10 mos.

MORROW—On Monday evening, September 18th, at 7 o'clock, MARGARET JANE, wife of T. J. Morrow, in the 35th year of her age.

THRUMSTON—On Friday, September 15, at 12 o'clock p. m., ANNE, daughter of John and Sarah Thrumston.

MALLOY—On Friday morning, September 15th, at 2 o'clock, JAS. MALLOY, in his 71st year.

DUNCAN—On Monday morning, September 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, CARRIE DUFF, infant daughter of George R and Eliza J. Duncan, aged 9 months and 16 days.

McLAIN—On Sabbath night, September 10, 1871, at midnight, JAMES McLAIN, in the 68th year of his age.

CRONIN—Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. ANN CRONIN, in the 86th year of her age.

BOLES—On Thursday morning, September 7th, Mrs. ANNA BOLES, aged 80 years.

BURCHFIELD—Thursday evening September 7th, at 10½ o'clock MAGGIE S., infant daughter of Mr. W. W. Burchfield.

MILLER—On Sabbath afternoon, September 10, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. JANE H., wife of Robert C. Miller.

WHITEMAN—On Monday, September 11, 1871, Mrs. WHITEMAN, wife of Joseph Whiteman, aged 35 years.

HUMPHREY—On Monday evening, September 11th, at 9½ o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH HUMPHREY, (daughter of Wm. Morrow, deceased,) in the 39th year of her age.

DEVLIN—On Tuesday morning, September 12th, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Mrs. MARTHA DEVLIN, relict of the late Peter Devlin, and mother of Rev. Father Devlin, of St. Paul's Cathedral.

BRIGHT—On Tuesday afternoon, September 13th, 1871, at 1 o'clock, AGNES, wife of A. S. Bright, in her 28th year.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic Family Physician" describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail, free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. pl5dlyw:6p'

Old Things Have Passed Away.

This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much abused human body. It is no longer considered wise to put a patient to the torture in order to cure him of a disease in which pain is already undermining the energies of the system. True science ranges itself on the side of nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may recommended as a fall medicine, par excellence: for it is in the fall that biliousness, dyspepsia, and malarious fevers are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the heats of summer, is relaxed and feeble at its close, and requires, we may say DEMAND artificial assistance. Afford that assistance in occasional doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the evils referred to may be escaped. Throughout the far west, and on the steaming alluvial of the southern rivers, all the varieties of periodical fever are probably rife today. Had a course of Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferer a month ago, i. e., before the unhealthy season set in, seven-eighths of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of forecaste. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily, the best safeguard against epidemic and endemic fevers.

As flocks of imposters and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the great American remedy, therefore be sure that the article you buy is genuine and verified by the proper trade marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bitters sold by the gallon or in keg.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

ELECTION NOTICE!

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the election in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that A GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county on the SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER next, being the 10th day of the month, in the several Election Districts therein, and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling out of the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the Military or Naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1868, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offense be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And, further, by the first section of the Act of March 30, 1864:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties in this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the government of the United States, or this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such selection shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the VI. Article of the Constitution of the United States, that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land; * * * * Anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

SECTION 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as only provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 3rd day of June, A. D., 1871, passed an act entitled, "An act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted upon in manner following, to-wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against the Convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or indorsed with the word "State," and not otherwise; and the words used shall be "Constitutional Convention," and underneath "for a Convention" or "against a Convention;" and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot endorsed on the outside "Constitutional Convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a Convention," or "against a Convention;" and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

SEC. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections, the Sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation the present year, and the Governor shall cause all the returns of the said election, as received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be laid before the Legislature at its next annual election.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils September 11, 1871, the electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet in a room of the Gazette building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts formerly office of Clerk of Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house on Ann street in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Warden, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House on Twenty-fifth street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the Public School House on Smallman street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Highland Avenue School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of Moreland & Mitchell in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lincoln School House on Frankstown avenue in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Hazlewood School House in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto street and North avenue in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors of the second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the house of George Gerst, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Liberty street, near East Commons, which is by an order of the Court made; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mr. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Dimas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School house on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House near the House of Refuge, on Woods Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House, second precinct, at the Burgess' office, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of East Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House, No. 1, in said borough, second precinct to meet at Public School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Sharpsburgh to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Temperanceville to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and Brownsville Turnpike Road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela borough to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mount Washington to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bellevue to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough. And by an act of Assembly approved May 18, 1871, the boundary line of said Millvale Borough and the First precinct of Shaler township shall be changed as follows, to wit: After continuing along the lands of Wm. Sample, Sr., it shall extend to the Evergreen Plank Road; thence following the meanderings of said plank road to its intersection with the Butler Plank Road, thence southerly in a direct line to low water mark in the Allegheny river.

The electors of the borough of Ormsby to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Etna to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Union to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Allentown to meet at the office of B. McLain, Esq., in said borough, until a public school house shall have been erected, when the election shall be held at said school house.

The electors of that portion of the township of Plum, residing within the following described boundaries, and by an act of Assembly, approved May 10, 1871, and to be hereafter known as the borough of Verona, beginning at the junction of the southerly line of Richard Jones, with the water line of the Allegheny river, thence along said Jones' line to the township road leading from Verner to Sandy Creek; thence along said road northerly to the run which first crossed the same; thence up said run to Fourth street, as laid down in Wm. Phillip's plan of lots at Verner, thence by line of said street, and by said line protracted to Plum Creek; thence along said creek to the western line of Caleb Lee's land; thence along said Lee's land to the line of now land of or late of Diamond's northern line to center of Falling Spring Run; thence by the center of said run and along the course thereof, to low water mark of the Allegheny River, and thence along the low water line of said river to the place of beginning, to meet at the Station House of the Allegheny Valley R. R., at Hulton Station.

By order of Court, the electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the Public House of George Goldbach, in said township.

The voters of North Versailles township will meet at the Pleasant Hill School House.

The voters of South Versailles township, Precinct No. 1, will meet at the Forest Hotel.

The voters of South Versailles township, precinct No. 2, will meet at the house of John Lynch.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the Public School House, in the village of Wilkinsburg, in said township.

The remainder of the township of Plum, not described within said above boundaries of the borough of Verona, the electors to meet at the School House near the village of New Texas, which is by an order of Court made.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenoak district or precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct, to meet at Concord Public School House in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct, to meet at Mount Vernon School House, in said township of Elizabeth; and the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district to meet at Harmony School House, in said township.

The electors of Forward township to meet at William Penn School House, in said township.

The electors of Lincoln township to meet at the Jenny Lind School House, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at Lowrie's School House, in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil, in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the House of Hugh Morrow in said township.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the Brick school House No. 1 in said township.

The electors of Stowe township to meet at the store of James Bryan in said township.

The electors of the township of Robinson, precinct No. 1, to meet at the public house formerly kept by Eli Wicoff, and the remainder of said township of Robinson and not described on the boundaries of Stowe township, known as precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of John F. Sempt.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at Duff's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Kilbuck township to meet at Kilbuck School House in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township not residing within the boundaries of the North End District to meet at the house of Michael Wagenheiser in said township.

The electors of the township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Blossomville, said township; second precinct to meet at the Public School House in said precinct, in said township.

The electors of that portion of the townships of Reserve and McClure, residing within the following described boundaries, and by an Act of Assembly approved the 10th day of March, A. D. 1871, made and to be hereafter known as the "North End District:" Beginning at the north line of Allegheny City, in the center of Saw Mill Valley Plank Road; thence along said line west to the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike Road; thence northwardly along said road to the Public Road along Woods' Run; thence along said road up said run to the line of the Maguire lot; thence northwardly, including the same, and along the east line of the Lappish tract, to the corner of land of Daniel Morningstar; thence, including said land, to the Public Road; thence eastwardly along said road to the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road; thence northwardly along the same to the north line of the Graham tract; thence by said line eastwardly to the new Franklin Road; and thence southwardly along said road to the Saw Mill Valley Plank Road, to the place of beginning; to meet at the Public School House, opposite Flocker's Ropewalk.

The remainder of the township of McClure not described within said above boundaries of the "North End District," the electors to meet at School House No. 1, Back Lane, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hayes, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Roger's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at School House No. 4 in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the Public School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run in said township.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at School House No. 2 in said township.

By order of Court the electors of Neville township to meet at the house of John H. Hamilton in said township.

By order of Court and agreeable to the return of an election held for the purpose of changing the place of holding elections, the electors of Sewickley township will hereafter meet at the house of Gardiner Winters, in said township.

The electors of Leet township to meet at the house of James McTaggart in said township.

The electors of Ross township, precinct No. 1 to meet at the house of Jesse Plankerton, on the Girty's Run road, in said township. Precinct No. 2 to meet at the public house of James Gerby, known as Gerby's Five Mile House, on the Perrysville road in said township.

The electors of that portion of the township of Indiana, residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as Precinct No. 1 of said township: Beginning at corner of tracts Nos. 56 and 57 on the south line of tract No. 47, in Cunningham's district of depreciation lands; thence west along the division line between tracts Nos. 47 and 57, to the northwesterly corner of tract No. 47; thence south along the westwardly line of tract No. 47, to the corner of tracts Nos. 46 and 47; thence west along the division line between tracts Nos. 46, 45, 44, 43, 60 and 62, on the one side, and 57, 58, 59, 61 and 63 on the other side, to the line of tract No. 78; thence south along the division line between and common to tracts Nos. 78, 65, 40, 27 and 23, on the one side, and, Nos. 63, 64, 41, 26 and 24 on the other side, to the northwest corner of tract No. 21; thence west along the division line between tracts Nos. 21, 20, 16, 11 and 12, on the one side, and Nos. 23, 22, 19, 18 and 17 on the other side, to the east line of tract No. 16; thence south by the dividing line between tracts Nos. 12, 16 and 13, to the north line of the Borough of Sharpsburg; thence west by the line of the Borough of Sharpsburg aforesaid, to the east line of tract No. 14, at the eastern line of Shaler township; thence north by the line of Shaler township to the line of Hampton township; thence east by the line of Hampton township, to the line of West Deer township; thence south along the lines of West Deer township and East Deer township to the place of beginning; to meet at the Tavern of Andrew Miller in said Precinct No. 1 of Indiana township.

And the remainder of said township of Indiana not described in said above boundaries, and bounded by East Deer township, the Allegheny river, the borough of Sharpsburg and Precinct No. "1" aforesaid, shall hereafter be known as Precinct No. "2," the electors to meet at Beatty's School in the town of Hoboken, in said Precinct No. "2" of Indiana township.

The electors of Shaler township, Precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House No. 1 in said precinct, and by act of Assembly, approved May 18, 1871, the boundary line of said first precinct of Shaler township and the borough of Millvale, be changed as follows, to wit: After continuing along the lands of Wm. Sample, Sr., it shall extend to the Evergreen Plank Road; thence following the meanderings of said plank road to its intersection with the Butler Plank Road; thence southerly in a direct line to low water mark in the Allegheny river.

Precinct No. 2 to meet at Shas Mills, in said precinct of Shaler township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House at Shousetown.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles in said township.

The electors of Scott township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Preble School House in the village of Mansfield; precinct No. 2 to meet at the public house kept by Thomas Alterson, on the old Washington road, in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House at Bakerstown.

The electors of Harrison township to meet the Public School House at Natrona in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will, by ballot, vote for:

One person for Auditor General of the State.

One person for Surveyor General of the State.

Two persons for State Senators.

Seven persons for members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, being one person from the First District, one person from the Second District and five persons from the Third District.

One person for County Controller.

One person for County Treasurer.

One person for District Attorney.

One person for Assistant District Attorney.

Two persons for County Commissioners.

One person for County Surveyor.

One person for Director of the Poor of Allegheny County, and to vote for "a Convention" or "against a Convention," to amend the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania.

Given under my hand at my office in Pittsburgh, this 14th day of September, A. D., 1871, in the ninety-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, September 14, 1871. } sep16